THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week.).....25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
121 Water street,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 143¾.

CITY ITEMS.

Save Your Money

By purchasing your hats and caps at Fleming's fashionable hat store. The stock at this establishment cannot be surpassed for quality and style. It consists in part of men's Resort, Cloth, Sheridan, Silk and Soft Felt Hats, and boys' and children's Hats and Caps of every style. Remember the place, No. 139 Wood st.

General Grant Expected.

The citizens of Pittsburgh will no doubt be highly pleased to learn that Lieut. General Grant will probably pay us a visit. They will also, no doubt, be gratified to learn that they are still giving away handsome presents at the Book Publishers' Presentation Depot 74 Fifth street. They have always on hand a splendid selection of Books, and a fine assortment of albums, which they will sell at the publishers' retail price, and also give a present with each one, worth from fifty cents to five hundred dollars.

Boarding School.

Parents, having daughters to educate, should not fail to make themselves acquainted with the location and advantages of the Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute. Address Rev. B. T. Taylor.

Be Careful.

Go to McClarran's Drug Store for Dr. J. J. McBride's King of Pain, and you will get the genuine article.

Card to the Public.

PITTSBURGH, September 20, 1865.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he leaves to-day for Boston, for the purpose of selecting an entirely new and choice stock of Chickering Pianos. The demand for the Chickering Pianos has been so great, during the past few weeks, as to very nearly exhaust the assortment selected and received in August, which was the largest and most complete ever brought to the city. Due notice will be given of the arrival of this new lot, which may be expected in ten days. Chas. C. Mellor, 81 Wood street, Sole Agent for Chickering's Pianos.

Pure Old Rye Whisky.

A very fine article for medicinal use. When you desire a really good article, go to McClarran's Drug Store, 98 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Is performing wonderful cures, and proving itself to be the greatest remedy ever discovered for removing that most obstinate of all complaints, dyspepsia. From what we know of it—cures that have been performed on some of our own citizens—we do not hesitate to say that no family should be without this valuable medicine. Wholesale and retail agents for Pittsburgh, Jos. Fleming, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

California Brandy.

Do not poison yourself with bad whisky, but procure the genuine article of the vintage of 1858, at Fulton's, Nos. 97 and 99 Fifth street.

Country Merchants,

When you desire a fine article of Indigo, such as will bring people to your store for twenty miles around, go to McClarran's Drug Store.

The Fourth Great Sale

Of building and garden lots, at McFarland's Grove, East Liberty, is advertised to come off on Monday next. Our readers should bear it in mind. This point is attracting much attention.

Blackberry Brandy and Wine.

The finest in the city at McClarran's Drug Store, the acknowledged depot for pure medicinal liquors.

Remember,

The place to buy hats and caps is at Fleming's, 139 Wood street. Please call and examine the stock.

The Daily Commercial
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1865.

Depopulation of Canada.

A statement was made lately by the Catholic Bishop of Toronto, says the Montreal *Herald* of Monday, as to the great loss of population in his diocese. His Lordship the Bishop, on the Feast of the Nativity of the B. V. M., in explaining his well-grounded reasons for not rebuilding St. Patrick's Church as at present proceeded to detail to the people in the Cathedral the great loss of population which his diocese has experienced. He said, "the young men are leaving the country in every direction. His clergy at the last retreat had given him a census of their parishes. At the last Government census in 1861, the Catholics of the Diocese of Toronto numbered 42,000 souls. By that given on the occasion referred to, it was found to contain only 30,000. In Toronto City alone, Catholics have gone away to the States to obtain employment for the space of 4,000. Were left, therefore, but 8,000 left. In Lower Canada it is much the same. The people were leaving in tens of thousands. Similar statements in reference to Lower Canada have appeared in all the French Canadian papers, and it cannot be denied that a large emigration has taken place from the country. Yet no steps appear to be seriously taken to meet this state of things, which is too serious a matter to be lightly regarded, although, of course, it is scarcely without in the province of a Government which lives only in the future.

THE CHOLERA.—A Constantinople letter says: The cholera followed no known laws, raging with the greatest severity in the highest, best ventilated and most cleanly quarters of the city, where in previous epidemics not a single case had occurred. The mortality among Europeans was much greater after the disease had begun to decline than during its hight. Persons who had fled from infected districts apparently in perfect health, have generally been attacked as soon as they reached their new places of refuge. The writer adds:

It is said that the swallows, and several other kinds of birds, deserted the city at the commencement of the epidemic, and are only now beginning to return—and I believe this to be a fact. It is also said that the gilding on the carriages in the Golden Horn and Bosphorus has tarnished, especially the yellow ochres where the cholera has raged most severely. The summer has been delightful. I have never known more perfect weather in Constantinople. For two months before the cholera came, the health of the city was better than it has been for years, and the weather has remained the same during the epidemic that it was before. I have carefully read the description of the disease in "Watt's Theory and Practice of Medicine," and it is wonderfully correct, although the treatment of the disease there recommended is not, as a whole, the one which I should recommend.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes as follows: If anybody has got it into his head that the Fenian movement doesn't mean anything in reality, but as the London *Herald* says only "blather," he may as well be undeceived first as last, so far as this country, or rather I should say this city, is concerned. As facts are better than speculations in such matters, I can give you some evidence perfectly reliable which will enable the reader to judge for himself.

Fact First. That negotiations are pending for the purchase of eight ocean steamers, each warranted to carry one thousand men with the certainty almost that the purchase will be made before the first of October.

Fact Second. That there have been immense sales of arms from the Government by parties who are supposed to be identified with the Fenians, within the past fortnight, and that propositions for further purchases are now under consideration.

Fact Third. That one of the Bank Note Companies of this city are now engaged in engraving bonds for the new Irish Republic. It matters not who are their employers, but I have no doubt but the British Consul and his *attachés* know all about it.

A San Francisco paper says that on the alluvial bottom of Kern River there is a field of 100 acres of cotton which looks fine and promising. The State of California offers a bounty of $5,000 for the first hundred acres of cotton; also $3,000 for the first hundred bales of 300 pounds each. Tulare and Los Angelos counties can, it is said, raise cotton successfully.

Two years ago one Sir Robert Montgomery, the English governor of the Punjaub, spoke to the Seikh and other chieftans about the importance of educating their daughters. They immediately established schools of their own, with sometimes a small measure of Government help, and now there are no fewer than thirteen thousand girls under regular instruction.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—Market firm. Sales small on account of scarcity of goods. The following are the sales: 10,000 pieces 61x64, 24c., to be made; 9,000 do 61x64, 27½c., on hand; 3,000 do 61x64, 27½c., on hand; 3,000 do 48x48, 36 inches private terms; 10,000 do 76x80, 35 inches, private terms. Total, 35,000 pieces.—*Providence Journal, Monday.*

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1865. NO. 11.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Addition to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Illness of Secretary Seward.

GENERAL GORDON, OE GEORGIA.

Monument at Fredericksburg.

Negro Insurrection Feared in North Carolina.

Receipts of Internal Revenue.

Payment of Interest on 5-20's.

Governor Bramlette in Washington.

Freedmen's National Aid Commission.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICER DISMISSED.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 21.

Brevet Major General A. Baird has been assigned to duty in the Freedmen's Bureau.

Veteran Reserve Corps.

Nearly four thousand men belonging to regiments from every loyal State in the Union, have recently been transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Secretary Seward.

Was unable to attend at the State Department to-day, owing to a severe attack of diarrhœa.

Among the Pardon Seekers

At the White House, to-day, was ex-Gen. Gordon of Georgia, one of Jubal Early's favorite Division commanders.

A meeting was recently held at Fredericksburg, Virginia, by the officers and men stationed there, and participated in by loyal citizens, to devise measures for the erection of suitable

Monuments on the Battle-fields

Near that place. Arrangements were made for holding another meeting on the 12th of October, when a monument association will be organized.

A letter has been received in this city from Hon. Kenneth Rayner, formerly a prominent Whig Member of Congress from North Carolina, in which he expresses his fears of a

Negro Insurrection

In that State. The

Receipts from Internal Revenue

To-day amounted to one million one hundred and forty-two thousand dollars.

The Secretary of the Treasury

Has decided to anticipate the payment of interest on the Five-Twenty bonds, which becomes due November 1st, and the same will be paid on and after September 25th, upon the presentation of coupons to the assistant treasurer, or to those designated depositories authorized to pay interest as the Government seemeth fit.

Orders were issued to-day by the Postmaster General reopening twelve more postoffices in North Carolina.

Governor Bramlette

Is in Washington urging the pardon of prominent Kentucky rebels.

Rev. J. R. Shepherd, of Chicago, General Secretary of the

Freedmen's National Aid Commission,

Is here on business with the *Freedmen's Bureau*. Capt. Tibbolls and Lieut. Coryell, of the 211th Pennsylvania, has been

Dismissed the Service

for neglect of duty, in absenting himself from his regiment, and for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in failing to return money entrusted to his care by enlisted men.

FROM HAVANA.

The Cuban Army to be Reduced—What Cuba Owes Spain—No News From Mexico.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The news received to-day from Havana is to the 18th inst.

A royal decree orders that the army in Cuba shall be reduced to the footing existing as before the campaign in San Domingo. This would imply a denial to the statements that Spain was still determined to reconquer the Dominican Isle. The *Diario ne La Marina* declares, though without giving official authority, that the Island of Cuba now owes to Spain $78,000,000. In 1827 the debt amounted to $1,000,000.

The news from Havana includes nothing further from Mexico, there having been no later arrivals from Vera Cruz.

Sale of Government Vessels at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—Fifteen Government vessels were advertised to be sold at the navy yard to-day. The attendance was not large, and eleven steamers were withdrawn. For several, there were no bids, and for others, the prices bid were not sufficient to warrant a sale. On those disposed of, the bidding was very spiritless, particularly on the gunboats Unita. The following vessels were sold at the prices named: The screw tug Clover was purchased by H. Winsor & Son for $9,100; the wooden side-wheel steamer Mahaska was purchased by T. G. Wheeler, Jr., for $137,000; the wooden side-wheel steamer Santiago De Cuba was purchased by M. O. Roberts for $108,000; the iron screw propellor Bermuda was purchased by W. F. Wells & Co. for $61,000.

Violent Earthquake at Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, September 21.—Intelligence has been received in this city from Porto Rico, by way of Havana, of a violent earthquake.

On the 29th of August the people of Porto Rico were startled from sleep by an earthquake more violent than any living citizen of the place had ever experienced. It occurred at a quarter past two o'clock in the morning, and consisted of terrific oscilations from east to west, preceded by a fearful subterranean rumbling.

Houses were violently shaken, and the alarm of them fell. The people in terror rushed out into the streets in their night clothes, but the shock, which only lasted forty-five seconds, was not repeated. The shock was felt all over the Island, but was most forcible at the capital city.

Probably a Canard.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The *World* to-morrow will contain the statement of an American residing at Marseilles, relative to the recent stoppage of work on the Mont Cenis Tunnel. Accompanying the letter, is an affidavit purporting to be given by one of the workmen on the Tunnel, who swears that on the 16th of July, the working party struck a deposit of diamonds and other precious stones in immense quantity. Since that time, he says, the French and the Italian Governments have taken possession of the Tunnel, and forbid any public mention of the character. The American who forwards the documents, says the author of the affidavit has been imprisoned, and the statement he forwarded to a Paris paper, concerning the matter, was suppressed by the Government censor.

Movements of the Chicago Council.

NEW YORK, September 21.—A delegation from the city councils and city officials of Chicago visited this city to-day. They were kindly received by **Mayor Wood, city councils, and city officials.** They also visited the navy yard, where Captain Pennock took them on board the iron-clad Miantonomoh. On returning to City Hall a collation was partaken of. The delegation arrived back in New York at 6:30 o'clock. To-morrow they visit the Morgan Iron Works by invitation, and also call on Mayor Gunther, the latter at 10 A. M. The delegation are much pleased with their reception hereabouts.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 21.—The wrecking steamer Alpha has passed here, bound to Washington, N. C., to raise the sunken blockade runners.

General George T. Dodge has arrived from Washington, on an inspecting tour through this Department. The object is to cut down all unnecessary expense to the Government in the quartermaster and other departments. After completing his work here, he will go to North Carolina, on a like mission.

St. Louis Officials in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.—The members of the St. Louis City Councils and press have been handsomely entertained by a committee of our councils. They visited Moyamensing Prison, several large manufacturing establishments, the High School and Fairmount Park, and will to-morrow continue the inspection of objects of interest. They leave for New York on Saturday afternoon.

English Capitalists to Visit Niagara Falls.

BUFFALO, September 21.—The English capitalists arrive at the Falls to-morrow. They will have a grand reception ball in the evening at the International Hotel. At nine o'clock the Falls are to be illuminated with Drummond lights. The party will arrive at Buffalo on Tuesday.

Highly Interesting.

Destructive Fire in New York—Distinguished Officers to Visit the Southern Coast—President Johnson Contemplates Visiting Wilmington, Charleston, etc.—The New "National and International Express Company"—Its Capital to be Increased to $5,000,000—First Steamer in the new Brazilian Line—Case of Jeremiah Townsend—He is Sentenced to Seven Years' Imprisonment—Circular from the Secretary of the Treasury—Pardons—The Crowd at the White House Dense and Clamorous—Return to Washington of Gen. Grant—The Indian Council—John Ross—Cash in the Treasury, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, September 21.—A destructive fire occurred this morning in the town of New Lots, being county, opposite the entrance to Cypress Hill Cemetery. It originated in the engine room of the lager beer brewery owned by Mr. Bannan, which nearly adjoins the United States Hotel, owned and occupied by the same proprietor. Both buildings and the contents were destroyed. Eight or ten dwelling houses, adjoining, were also destroyed. The total loss is estimated at $50,000.

The *Post's* special says the Navy Department has ordered one of our most commodious side-wheel gunboats to be fitted out for the purpose of conveying some distinguished officials down the Southern coast.

It is said the President has had in contemplation for some time past a visit to Wilmington, Charleston and other Southern ports, and possibly he will carry out this intention before the meeting of Congress.

The Richmond *Whig* says, another meeting to establish the great International Express Company was held on Tuesday evening, at which were the rebel Generals Echols, Heath, Davis, Barton, and Moore, besides many other rebel officers of lesser grades. General Echols explained the object of the enterprise, in the course of which he said: The fact that the disabled and worthy of both the late armies are to be employed in the managing and working department of the company, would reconcile both sections—the South, because she loves to see those disabled in a cause they espoused, as just proved, and for the North, because she venerates those whose wounds were received in the war for the Union that they deem indissoluble.

Resolutions were adopted to commence operations as soon as five per cent. is paid in on the subscriptions, amounting to $250,000; that, until otherwise ordered, the office of the company will be in Richmond; that the General Assembly be petitioned to allow an increase of the capital to five millions; that the increased amount of stock be divided among the various States of the Union, and that the books be closed within thirty days after the opening, the apportionment for the present being, New York $600,000, Massachusetts $250,000, Connecticut $82,500, Pennsylvania $262,000, Maryland $100,000, Virginia $250,000.

On the 25th instant, the steamer Costa Rica will leave this port for Rio de Janeiro, being the finest vessel of the new line between the United States and the Empire of Brazil. The Costa Rica will be followed at six days' distance, the usual way," is not known—and walked together from thence over Clark street bridge into the West Division, and up North Clark street to Chicago avenue. Some artful contriving of Mrs. Beach again entreated her husband to withdraw his suit for divorce, but he refused. Then she drew from her pocket a little single-barreled pistol, of the Smith & Wesson pattern, and declared that unless he promised to do as she desired, she would commit suicide dead, on the spot. This placed Beach in a dilemma, and finding himself in the power of a desperate young woman, with murder in her eye, he made a virtue of necessity, and reluctantly consented to withdraw the suit. The two then returned together to Randolph street, and parted near the Museum, apparently on friendly terms.

About eight o'clock, Beach entered the vestibule of the Museum, where he found "his wife impatiently awaiting his arrival. Dodge then retired to an adjoining room—one of the smaller exhibition rooms—where they remained for nearly half an hour, during which time the door being ajar, the door keeper heard angry words pass between them. When they came out, Beach told his "wife" that it was time for him to discharge his duty, and that she had "played Hell," which was then progressing, and he entered the "green room" for that purpose. The woman, left alone, hurriedly examined the pistol, examined," "Will you, one for all, withdraw that bill?" He turned and replied, "No, Gus, I will not do it." "Then take that," she cried, and leveling her pistol, fired. The ball struck and lodged in the neck of her victim, near the spinal column, and he fell flat on his face. Officer Edwards rushed in on hearing the report of the wounded man, and the woman turned on her heel, and collected as she passed, a drove of bewildered officers—William H. Tunnicliffe and Thomas Dodge were entering the theatre at the moment, and the instant they heard the report of the pistol they turned, and the woman or girl, for life is such, was in the entrance hall. The *Tribune's* Washington special says that Commissioners appointed by the President to negotiate terms with the Western Indian tribes, and who are now in council with them at Fort Smith, have notified Secretary Harlan, of the Interior Department, that they have called the Indian Delegation, from Ross, an educated Cherokee, and formerly Chief of that nation, was a rebel emissary during the rebellion, and, by means of his superior education and address, induced many of his people to adjure their allegiance to the United States, and to join the armies of the Confederate States. He still regards the Chief of the Cherokees, and, as such, is using his subtle influence to poison the minds of those Indians who are truly loyal and will be disposed to resist the further progress and amity with the United States. Believing him to be an enemy to the Government and thus be [illegible] the Commissioners, on the petition of 2/3s people, the Commission has formally refused to recognize him as Chief of the Cherokees, and have notified the secretary of the Interior of their action. The President has been consulted on the subject approved the action of the Commission, and, through Secretary Harlan, has apprised its members to that effect, and instructed them to negotiate with such parties only as are desirous of again resuming their former friendly relations with the Government.

Seventy-six millions of dollars have accumulated in the United States Treasury up to to-day. This is the first time since the outbreak of the rebellion that there has been an increase of funds.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

A fire in New York yesterday morning destroyed the Union Rice Mills, 171 Fourth street, and a grocery and ship chandlery adjoining. Loss estimated between $400,000 and $500,000.

John Minor Botts has written another letter to Virginians, advising them to elect men to the next Congress who have not been mixed up in the late rebellion. Any others, he assures them, will not be admitted to the next Congress.

Jeff. Davis's captured treasure has been found to consist of eighty-seven thousand dollars in gold coin, nine thousand dollars in silver coin, mostly Mexican dollars, old coinage, and thirty bars of silver. The total value is slightly over one hundred thousand dollars.

The Atchinson *Champion*, of the 16th, announces that one million dollars in the bonds of the Atchinson and Pike's Peak railroad have been taken in England, which, with $400,000 locally subscribed and a Government subsidy of 5,120 acres per mile, each completed twenty miles, makes the enterprise a success.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the faith of the Government is pledged to the redemption of its bonds issued under the acts of July 1st, 1862, and July 2d, 1864, to aid in the construction of the Pacific Railroad, without regard to whether the obligations of the railroad company are ultimately fulfilled or not.

Governor Perry, of South Carolina, has telegraphed President Johnson as follows: "The Convention have repealed the ordinance of secession. The committee have reported in favor of abolishing slavery, equalizing representation, electing [illegible] voting viva voce. These measures will all pass. Everything here is harmonious."

A gentleman in New York has received a letter from President Juarez, dated El Paso, August 17th, in which he contradicts the story that he was about to leave Mexico. President Juarez says he has no idea of abandoning his country or his cousing cause. He had temporarily established the government at El Paso, but would soon take up his residence in one of the interior cities. He has determined to fulfil his duty of preserving the integrity of the country of his native land, and does not despair of success.

Burley, the Lake Erie pirate, has escaped from the jail of Ottaway county, Ohio. He left the following note for the Sheriff, who was absent himself on a pleasure jaunt: "SUNDAY—I have gone out for a walk—*perhaps* I will return shortly. BENNET G. BURLEY." The Sheriff offers a reward of one hundred dollars for his capture and lodgment in any prison in the United States. He described him as being about five feet six or eight inches high, light hair, light eyes, light or sandy moustache and light whiskers on his chin, wears his hair parted in the middle of his head, is of Scotch brogue or accent. He wore a naval blouse; his vest and pants were a kind of steel mixed or as is sometimes called salt and pepper mixed; had on a pair of military shoes.

A New York correspondent gives the following concerning the Fenians: "That negotiations are pending for the purchase of eight ocean steamers, each warranted to carry one thousand men, with the certainty, almost, that the purchase will be made before the first of October, and that there have been purchased an immense quantity of arms from the Government by parties who are supposed to be identified with the Fenians, within the past fortnight, and that propositions for further purchases are now under consideration; that one of the Bank Note Companies of this city are now engaged engraving bonds for the new Irish Republic. It matters not who are their employers, but I know the Irish Consul and his attachees know all about it, and have it from good authority, that the London *Times'* New York correspondent received instructions from his employers, by the last steamer, to keep a sharp watch on the Fenian movements."

Real Tragedy on the Stage.

Attempted Murder in the Chicago Museum.

A WOMAN SHOOTS HER HUSBAND.

But the Play Goes On.

[From the Chicago Journal, Wednesday.]

A shooting affray took place last evening at Col. Wood's Theatre, which, though not very likely to result fatally, created much excitement at the time, and evidently grew out of a deliberate determination on the part of a jealous-minded woman to murder her husband. The circumstances are briefly these:

A few weeks ago, Mr. Geo. H. Beach, a young man connected with Colonel Wood's Theatre, and who plays the role of "utility man." In that institution, sued for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Augusta H. Beach, alleging that she had been unfaithful to her marriage vows. At the time suit was brought, Mrs. Beach was in Buffalo, and on being notified of her husband's intention to legally sever the "holy bonds of wedlock," she immediately returned to this city, sought an interview with her husband, and, it is said, entreated him to withdraw the suit, promising, if he would do so, to live with him again and be a faithful wife. It appears that Beach partially assented to such an arrangement, but shortly after, when out of his wife's presence, resolved to proceed with the task of untying the knot matrimonial.

Yesterday, the desperate female learned that her husband had not fulfilled his promise, made under duress, and that the divorce suit was still pending in court. She seems then to have determined on the speediest and most summary revenge. She loaded the pistol and placed eight or ten cartridges in her pocket, in case one might not prove fatal. She then posted herself, early in the evening, in the vestibule of the Museum. She walked backwards and forwards impatiently, apparently as if she were waiting anxiously for some one. Officer Edwards, attached to the establishment, knew her by sight, and was aware that she was waiting for her husband to make his appearance. Beach had told him that he was deeply troubled by her following him to the Museum, and that he had been unable to attend rehearsal on account of her violent conduct on the previous day. Edwards suggested that the best plan to prevent Beach from entering the building, if Beach wished it, was that the doorkeeper should not admit her. This was deemed a humane measure, and so the matter was dropped.

On Monday afternoon of this week, the unhappy and unoccasional pair met in front of the Museum—whether by accident or design, [illegible], the usual way," is not known—and walked together from thence over Clark street bridge into the West Division, and up North Clark street to Chicago avenue. Some artful contriving of Mrs. Beach again entreated her husband to withdraw his suit for divorce, but he refused. Then she drew from her pocket a little single-barreled pistol, of the Smith & Wesson pattern, and declared that unless he promised to do as she desired, she would commit suicide dead, on the spot. This placed Beach in a dilemma, and finding himself in the power of a desperate young woman, with murder in her eye, he made a virtue of necessity, and reluctantly consented to withdraw the suit. The two then returned together to Randolph street, and parted near the Museum, apparently on friendly terms.

About eight o'clock, Beach entered the vestibule of the Museum, where he found "his wife" impatiently awaiting his arrival. Dodge then retired to an adjoining room—one of the smaller exhibition rooms—where they remained for nearly half an hour, during which time the door being ajar, the door keeper heard angry words pass between them. When they came out, Beach told his "wife" that it was time for him to discharge his duty, and that she had "played Hell," which was then progressing, and he entered the "green room" for that purpose. The woman, left alone, hurriedly examined the pistol, examined," "Will you, one for all, withdraw that bill?" He turned and replied, "No, Gus, I will not do it." "Then take that," she cried, and leveling her pistol, fired. The ball struck and lodged in the neck of her victim, near the spinal column, and he fell flat on his face. Officer Edwards rushed in on hearing the report of the wounded man, and the woman turned on her heel, and collected as she passed, a drove of bewildered officers—William H. Tunnicliffe and Thomas Dodge were entering the theatre at the moment, and the instant they heard the report of the pistol they turned, and the woman or girl, for life is such, was in the entrance hall. The woman was then taken into custody.

Officer Tunnicliffe observing the man lying on the floor with the blood flowing from a wound, requested officer Moore to attend him, and called on officer Edwards to send for a surgeon. Both officers were promptly obeyed. Tunnicliffe asked the girl where she got the pistol, when she replied with a pleasant smile—"I threw it on the floor; wasn't I foolish?" She appeared to be very much elated at the deed she had done.

By this time a large number of persons had rushed from the Lecture Room to the scene of the tragedy, and the report of the pistol had caused an unwonted sensation among the audience. For a few moments a complete stampede seemed imminent, but it was speedily quelled at the doors of the Lecture Room this was prevented. The audience soon settled down into quietude and the play went on.

Another officer came out of the Theatre into the vestibule, was Mr. Alfred Randall, the father of Mrs. Beach. The moment he was made aware of the nature of the affair, he inquired in an excited tone if Beach was dead. Receiving a reply in the negative, he expressed a wish to finish the job that his daughter had begun. Officer Moore then took charge of Nelson, who had arrived on the spot, ordered officer Moore to take him into custody and convey her home, which he accordingly did.

After being confined in the Central Station for some time, Mr. Randall was liberated by Superintendent Turtle, Captain Nelson having stated that he did not wish to prosecute against him, and had only placed him in custody because he was excited and liable to commit a breach of the peace in the Theatre.

In a few minutes Officer Tunnicliffe quietly conveyed the prisoner down stairs and to the Central Police station. She chatted in the most lively manner to the officers and when taken down stairs and placed in a cell, smiled, illuminated her countenance as she detailed the tragic affair to unsympathetic Turtle.

The wounded man was carried into one of the dressing-rooms under the stage, and Dr. Fisher was soon in attendance, and probed the wound for the bullet, which he was unable to find. He stated, however, that the ball had not penetrated the spinal column, and that although the man was in a very critical condition, still there were hopes that he would ultimately recover. A carriage was procured, and Beach, who was suffering greatly from loss of blood, was led down stairs and taken to his residence in the West Division.

Mrs. Beach, the would-be murderess, is only eighteen years of age, and is quite pretty, as well as intelligent. She is the daughter of Mr. Alfred Randall, as above stated, a brick-layer, who resides at No. 57 Pine street, North Division. Some months ago, Miss Randall and Mr. Beach, finding that their contemplated marriage was strenuously opposed by the young lady's parents, eloped, and became "husband and wife"—so far as legal forms could make them so. They then returned to Chicago, but soon after Mrs. Beach went to Buffalo, her husband accepting a position on Wood's theatre there.

Beach is about twenty-seven years of age, of quiet, unassuming manners, and is well thought of by those to whom he is best known. Precisely what grounds he had for suing for a divorce, we know not; but it is apparent that his misguided "wife" has reported to the worst possible course for healing her "wrongs," be they real or imaginary.

The would-be murderess will have a preliminary examination as soon as Beach is able to appear in Court, should he survive the wound, as is probable.

STATE ITEMS.

The summer season at Cresson, which was a pleasant and profitable one, has closed.

The first load of cotton from the York Mills has been sent to market. The mills are now in full operation.

Horse thieves seem to be plenty in Bedford county. Five persons are now in jail there for horse-stealing.

The annual book trade sales of Philadelphia have been largely attended, and the bidding spirited.

An Englishman named James Turner has been held to bail in $1,500 in Philadelphia, not to participate in a prize fight with a pugilist of the same name.

Esq. Hyde, an old and respected citizen of Wirtemburg, Lawrence county, dropped dead from his seat one day last week. He had arrived at a very advanced age, and his death is attributed to the natural decay of his physical powers.

A trot came off at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia, for a purse of $2 60, mile heats, best three in five, resulting as follows:—

M. Goodwin's d. m. Startled Fawn.....1 1 1
John Watson's b. m. Mary Ann.....2 2 2
Time, 2.43¼ 2.38½; 2.44.

The amount of Jeff. Davis' treasure, ascertained at the Treasury Department in Washington yesterday, was as follows: $87,000 in gold coin, $9,000 in silver coin, mostly Mexican dollars, old coinage, and thirty bars of silver; total value slightly over $100,000.

The sorghum crop—in at least some parts of the West—has been retarded this season by the unfavorable weather, and there is a prospect that much of it will be killed by the frost before it is cut.

A WITNESS in a scandal case in Madison, Ind., said, in reply to a question whether she was married to the respondent, "I suppose I'm his wife by brevet."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Late Richmond Items.

Colored Troops Ordered Out of City.

A Railroad Train Blown Up.

Attempted Assassination of a Newspaper Man.

No More Confiscation in Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON, September 21.

Richmond Items.

From the Richmond papers of to-day the following items are gleaned:

General Terry has ordered all the colored troops out of the city.

A Mail Train was Blown Up

On Tuesday, near Port Walthall Junction, on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, by the ignition, by a spark from the locomotive, of some captured rebel ammunition which was lying along side the track. Fortunately, no lives were lost, although six cars were destroyed by the explosion.

General Howard

Has arrived and taken rooms at the Spottswood House. More

Discoveries of Copper and Lead

Are reported in Henrico county.

Attempted Assassination.

An attempted assassination was made on Wednesday evening, by a party of garroters, to assassinate the Richmond correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. The *Times* rejoicingly informs its readers that Mr. Chandler, United States District Attorney for Eastern Virginia, in an address to the citizens of Dinwiddie, on the 18th, declared that all confiscation was at an end, and that he had received orders to suspend all confiscations. The *Times* is the organ of the rebel element in Virginia.

MAIL CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Public Lands Donated to Kansas.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 21.

The Postoffice Contracts.

To-day awarded the contracts for carrying the mails from Brashear City, Louisiana, to Galveston, Texas, to George A. Fitch, of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Secretary Harlan has approved an abstract or

List of Public Lands

Selected by the agent of the State of Kansas, under the act of 1862, donating lands to the States for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical colleges, amounting to eighty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety six acres, being the quantity to which this State is entitled under said act. The approved abstract vests in Kansas a fee simple title to said land, and satisfies the claim of the State under the laws.

THE REBEL BOAT-BURNERS.

Thirty-five Persons Implicated—Jeff. Davis Heads the List—Judah P. Benjamin, Cashier—Judge Tucker, of Mobile, Chief of Boat-Burners—Their Trial now in Progress.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The evidence on file at the Bureau of Military Justice against the gang of rebel incendiaries, who, during the war, combined amusement with business by burning steamboats and warehouses in the Southern ports, implicates thirty-five persons, about one half of whom have been apprehended and are now in prison undergoing trial. Jeff. Davis heads the list, Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of operations. Benjamin acted as cashier of the organization, Seddon as architect of the vitality of the fires, and Stephen R. Mallory, while Judge Tucker, of Mobile, was chief of the boat burners, who reported to him for orders. The chief of the land incendiaries was Richard Barrett, member of Congress from Missouri, who superintended the destruction of a warehouse belonging to the United States. Among the leading men implicated is Clement C. Clay, an important officer in the organization. Rowan, of Toronto, Canada, who operated on the steamer Lake Champlain, and Edward Frazer of St. Louis, John P. Parker of Memphis, and Isaac Absbire and William Murphy of New Orleans. During the war, over two hundred steamers, of all kinds, valued at from $50,000 to $250,000 each, were destroyed by this chivalrous band, involving not only an immense pecuniary loss, but unavoidably with the sacrifice of hundreds of valuable lives. Col. Wm. Thorpe, formerly Chief of the secret service in the Department of Missouri, merits the credit of ferreting out much of the details of the diabolical and specific and definite information in regard to its operations. The trial is now in progress at St. Louis, before a military commission, with Col. McKee Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate General as counsel for the Government, and Col. J. W. Bell, of St. Louis, chief counsel for the defense, assisted by several other eminent lawyers.

CROP STATISTICS.

Statement from the Commissioner of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, authorizes the following statement as to the condition of the crops:

The wheat crop has received no additional injury from the weather since the August report of this month, but the quality of the crop is not good, especially in the Western States, where it was affected by blight and rust, as well as by wet weather during the harvest. The old wheat on hand there is not as much as was supposed in the hands of farmers, for the reason that much of it was bought in July and August. In the Eastern and Middle States, there was but little at any time during the latter part of the summer.

The oats crop received no great injury from the wet weather and it may be regarded as one of the largest oat crops ever raised in the country. In the Eastern States, it received but little damage from the wet weather; generally the quality is good, except in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

The corn crop, owing to the continued heat and moisture of the weather, has escaped material injury in the west. It may be regarded as the greatest crop yet raised in the loyal States.

The condition of the tobacco crop was favorable, the weather helping it very much, but as reported last month, the area planted will be much less than last year, especially in the largest tobacco producing States.

Sorghum, like the corn crop, is excellent. Indeed, if not injured by premature frost, will be good.

Potatoes.—In many localities there were indications of rot, and in some places, the crop is materially injured by it. The continued hot and moist weather since the 1st of September, occasions apprehensions that the disease may prove very destructive. The field crop will be large, as the amount planted was so much greater than usual.

In all the States except New York, hops have ripened well, but in that State the crop has sustained an injury of four and a quarter tenths from [illegible]ice. The crop is therefore injured seriously, [illegible]for in New York produced 9,750,000 pounds, or 11,000,000 pounds raised in the whole [illegible]pounds o[illegible]

[illegible]urns a decrease in the number of fattening hogs, [illegible]per last year. So far as one-tenth from the [illegible] the number packed returns were published, was 2[illegible]2,277. A tenth last year in the West, it was 2[illegible]2,277. Letdecrease on this number would be [illegible]spondents accompanying the returns of corn[illegible]nd cattle, Indiana in New York produced [illegible]smaller than usual, but in good condition. The monthly report for September, containing full details of crops, &c., will be published next week.

The Indian Council Adjourned.

FORT SMITH, (Ark.,) September 21.—The treaty signed to-day between the Commissioners and the Cherokees and Choctaws, provides for a peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribes; that they will exert all their influence in compelling the Indians of the plains to maintain peaceful relations with each other, with the Indians of the Territory, and with the United States, and that slavery shall be abolished forever; that freedmen shall be suitably provided for; that lands shall be issued to the Indians of Kansas and elsewhere; that the right of way shall be granted to railroads, and that the consolidation of the Indian tribes, with a territorial form of government, shall be recommended by them to their respective councils.

The commission then adjourned *sine die*.

Colonel Sells goes to Humboldt, Kansas, to conclude a treaty with the Osages.

Episcopal Convention of Virginia.

BALTIMORE, September 21.—The Richmond papers to-day contain the proceedings of the Episcopal Convention of Virginia. Bishop Johns earnestly recommended a reunion with the Northern branch of the church. Considerable debate took place on a motion to appoint a committee on the subject.

Odd Fellows in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 21.—The city councils gave a grand entertainment to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Druid Hall Park Pavillion this afternoon. Many eloquent speeches were delivered. The grand banquet to be given to-morrow night by the merchants promises to be a magnificent affair.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian.

American Securities in England

The Great Fire in Stamboul.

22,000 People Rendered Houseless.

A MONUMENT AT PORTSMOUTH.

War Steamers for the Irish Coast.

NEW YORK, September 21, 2 P. M.—The steamer Australasian, from Liverpool,

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI P. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. T. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Ainsler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham.
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

DEMOCRATIC LOVE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The Democratic party in this State, as in New York and other States, pretends just now to be very fond of President JOHNSON and his administration. In the light of previous history this seeming friendliness is somewhat strange, as the following incident in the Pennsylvania legislative record of 1861 will show. About the 6th of March, 1861, when the cause of the Union looked the gloomiest, ANDREW JOHNSON, then Military Governor of Tennessee, who had distinguished himself for his enthusiastic loyalty and devotion to his country, in company with another distinguished War Democrat, ex-Governor JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, of Indiana, was passing through Harrisburg, and the Democratic members of the Legislature seized the opportunity to make a demonstration of their malignity towards him. At that time the Republicans had a majority in the Senate and the Democrats in the House of Representatives, Major HARRY WHITE, subsequently a prisoner of war, offered in the Senate the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, a brave and loyal man, whose devotion to the Union is fully attested by his sacrifices and efforts in the cause of his country, and ex-Governor Joseph A. Wright, a distinguished and patriotic citizen of the State of Indiana, are about to visit Harrisburg, and propose to address the people on the great questions now agitating the public mind, which are of so much moment to the stability of the General Government; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and ex Governor Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, be and they are hereby tendered the use of the Hall of the Senate this afternoon, for the purpose of addressing their fellow citizens of Pennsylvania."

Now, one would suppose that this resolution would pass without a dissenting voice, as there was nothing partisan in it. But it did not. The Democratic vote was given entire against it, and the leaders of that party in the Senate denounced Messrs. JOHNSON and WRIGHT as "traveling mountebanks." The Republican majority in the Senate, however, passed the resolution. In the House of Representatives, the Democratic majority defeated it by a strict party vote, and as the use of the hall could only be given by concurrence of the two houses, the resolution fell to the ground. So Messrs. JOHNSON and WRIGHT were refused a privilege that is granted freely to lecturers of every kind. ANDREW JOHNSON, it is true, was not then President nor likely to be, but he was the same honest, conscientious patriot and statesman he is now. He was then a refugee from his home, his property destroyed, and his wife and family the objects of the hate and persecution of rebels and rebel sympathizers. Although he was thus persecuted for his fealty to the constition and the laws, he never considered himself an object of compassion; still, he was entitled to the common courtesies usually extended to one another by honorable people, but the Copperheads in the Pennsylvania Legislature, headed by Senator WM. A. WALLACE, of Clearfield, belittled themselves by venomously withholding a very small privilege which they annually extended to others probably less deserving. This man WALLACE is now Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, besides being a prominent member of the Democratic Castle, an institution that flourished in the draft times in Clearfield county. He is intimately associated with WILLIAM BIGLER, and their speeches during the campaign of 1863 and 1861 were filled with bitterness against the Government, and particular opposition to recruiting the armies by drafting, when volunteering in their neighborhoods had ceased. WALLACE is the leader of the party in this State which now professes friendship for the administration of President JOHNSON and love for the soldier. He it is who is now seeking the votes of those who were loyal during the dark days of the country, in order that his party, whose conduct during that period was akin to treason, may ride into office, and overturn the great victory accomplished by the Union soldiers and statesmen. Mr. WALLACE and his friends think no more of President JOHNSON now than they did of ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor of Tennessee, and every Union man who values the glorious achievements of the past four years, should be on his guard against the wiles of this would-be rule or ruin party.

THE ENGLISH RAILROAD MEN.

The British Capitalists in a certain Railway interest in this country, did not come to Pittsburgh, but went to Chicago. They didn't go to Philadelphia, but took a more northerly route to and from the lakes, and the Mississippi. It is said, however, that they will pay Philadelphia a visit before they leave. They have great intentions, and there is not wanting the right clue to the same. We presume that the Pennsylvania Central with its connections know what they are, and are not indifferent thereto. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, we presume, has at least one of its eyes open to what is going on. What that is, may be inferred from the following little speech made by Mr. JAMES MCHENRY, at the Chicago banquet, on Saturday last:—

My friend, Mayor Rice, in alluding to the extension of the railroads in connection with the West, confined himself to the hope that we might give him facilities that would take him comfortably to New York without changes. I can tell him that we are prepared now to do a great deal more than that. [Cheers.] We are prepared, through one route or another—I shall not mention how—but we are prepared and determined to carry a double track, broad-gauge railroad from this city to St. Louis, but also to Chicago. [Loud cheers.] We are determined to introduce some serious improvements in this communication, and we hope to be able, within certain limits of time, to send, at least, four express trains per diem from this city to the West. We are prepared, also, and I think my calculation will be found correct, to carry produce, Indian corn, for instance, from Chicago to New York under a forfeiture within five days. [Renewed cheers.] We are prepared to do that at a much lower rate of freight than has ever yet been done. [Applause.] We think we can do it throughout the year, not only in the summer, but also in the winter. We shall be able to do it at a large profit to ourselves, without which we could not undertake it, and yet at so much of a reduction from the present ordinary rates of carriage as will, I believe, amount to a clear profit to the State of Illinois of $100,000,00 annually. [Enthusiastic cheers.] These are the proverbs that will prove to be true. Gentlemen here, who know the distinguished engineer-in-chief of the enterprise—the greatest in the world at the present day—I think, gentlemen who know the great capitalists who are associated with me, and who say they are perfectly satisfied with the disposition of the capital which they have placed in my hands, amounting to over $6,000 within the last four years, will believe me when I say that I think we shall be able to accomplish the task which we have now undertaken. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

One fact in regard to the great Railway lines is, that what one undertakes another must. We may conclude, therefore, that in a certain sense, this is the key note for them all. In animals "blood will tell,"—with railways the best line and the best management. It is not to be supposed that either of the other great lines is going to concede the monopoly to MCHENRY'S road, or surrender to the British capitalists any more than they are fairly entitled to. Meanwhile the country is the gainer for the strife.

THE LONDON TIMES AND THE REBELLION.

The deep and persistent interest of the London *Times* in the rebellion, has been a great puzzle to many a person. No one could understand the source of it. But like the source of the mysterious Nile, it has been discovered at last. Reliable explorers have reached the fountain of all this interest, and it is found to be exactly three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, the concern holding confederate bonds to that amount. The editor in chief holds $50,000, the city editor $75,000, and the noted talker against the Union and correspondent of the *Times*, JAMES SPENCE, $250,000.

This neat egg has hatched that brood of fatalities and fallacies which have taken wing in the *Times*. This was the line of continuity between our battle fields and the sanctum of the Thunderer. It is another of the developements of the times which the press is lamenting, showing the corrupting power of money where the love of it is excessive.

It does not appear, as yet, whether this investment was in cash or brains, or in other words, whether the bonds were fairly bought or whether they were quietly given as a subsidy, to arouse an interest in the confederacy. Any way, the *Times* people have worked hard for the coin, and that, but the hardest part of the business is, to lose the money after all, to say nothing of the loss of credit, by the detection.

SLAVERY GONE AND WHAT HAS GONE WITH IT.

"Slavery is gone," said Mr. JOHNSON to the delegation from the Southern States, and they responded, "Aye, we know it is." You must conform to that condition of affairs, he added; and they replied, "We will." This was plain talk and, no doubt, the colloquists, on both sides knew what it meant. Slavery is no more. No State Constitutions or enactments can cover it with their protection. No individual can hold his fellow-man in involuntary bondage. Slavery is gone, root and branch, gone as a legalized institution, gone as a social infamy, gone as a personal oppression, gone as a political power.

But whether the decree for its abolishment contemplated the institution in all these aspects may well admit of a doubt. An analysis of the decree, in connection with the time and circumstances of the proclamation, will show that the last named was the principal point at which the blow was aimed—at the slave institution as a political power. It is true, that antecedent controversies had been waged against it as a wrong to humanity, as a personal oppression and a social and moral sin and debasement. But only as a political power had it been regarded in the political contests anterior the war, and in that light was it mainly contemplated in the progress of the rebellion, up to the Emancipation Act of the President. It was in fact and in avowal, the cause of the rebellion, and it was used in the support and furtherance of the rebellion. It had been a strength to the South before the war in their politics, and it was an auxiliary during the war, until it was, like any other support of the rebellion, destroyed, and when the President says, and the representatives of the Southern people assent to it, that slavery is gone, we understand it to mean that, as a political power, it cannot and shall not be used any more.

Now, the political advantages derived from slavery, or the slave institution, lay chiefly in the excessive representation which it gave to the slave States, in the Federal Government. They had a representation—three-fifths of the slaves—of nearly two and a half millions of persons, who according to their laws were not persons, but chattels. This monstrous inequality is, of course, gone along with slavery. Any statute or organic law that may stand in the way, being incompatible with the spirit and design of the abolishment of slavery must, to use the President's expression, conform to the new condition of affairs. It would be too absurd to imagine that the intolerable inequality would be rectified by making it greater by two-fifths, and thus giving the Southern States an excess of representation amounting to four millions.

It may take time to clear out the Augean stable where slavery has been stalled for so many years, but the hand and genius of the HERCULES that has the business in charge will accomplish the work. The laws, like the country, will be cleared of slavery—the power that involved us in fratricidal war, and nearly cost us our national existence. The era of equal rights among the white citizens, and of freedom for the blacks, has begun. Slavery is gone, and everything must conform to that condition of affairs.

MONOPOLIES IN ANCIENT PITTSBURGH—HOW THEY WERE VIEWED AND HOW TREATED.

As long ago as in 1779, there were great complaints, in Pittsburgh, of the high prices demanded for the means of living. The causes were then partly the same as now operate to produce the same effect. But there were special difficulties then which do not now exist. The supply of meat and flour was limited in a frontier country, and that harrassed at the time by a powerful and active foe. The principal articles of subsistence were brought on pack horses from the east side of the Allegheny mountains. This, of course, was expensive. But the main reason of high prices was the rapacity of the traders, who having the control of the markets, limited their demands only by the suggestions of their covetousness.

The officers of the army took the matter in hand. They put the case in its true light. They did not charge the high prices wholly upon the depreciation of the currency, but they held that the depreciation was aggravated and increased by the conduct of the traders, monopolizing the commodities and then alleging the depreciation of the currency as a reason for high prices. Looking upon it in this light, they denounced the traders not so much for their individual rapacity, as, for their hostile influence on the struggling country, by reducing the money issued in the emergency, for carrying on the war of independence, below its proper value.

This is manifestly the tendency at the present time. The blame is laid upon the currency. The charge implies insecurity to the holders of the Government money, and a want of confidence in its ultimate redemption. But no such want of confidence exists, and no occasion for it exists. The perpetual and practical assertion of it, in the demand of exorbitant prices and the continued compliance with the demand, may, however, breed a want of confidence, and introduce the multiplied and ruinous consequences of such a state of things. We do not attach such a motive to those who keep up the demand for the recognition of depreciation in Government securities and with them, of the issues of national banks, but such is the tendency of their action.

The remedy adopted by the patriotic officers and soldiers of the army, in Pittsburgh, was to stop the trading of those whom they denominated "monopolizers, forestallers, engrossers or speculators." This they did partly by agreement among themselves not to buy of them and partly by force preventing them, as public enemies to the cause of the country, from selling. Some remedy seems to be required for the present evil. Combinations of patriotic citizens, both for their own protection and for the protection of the currency, might counteract mischievous combinations against them.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

In consequence of an advance in the wages of puddlers, and the increased cost of material, Iron in the Pittsburgh Market on Tuesday advanced one-half cent a ton, not one-fourth cent as has been stated. Our mills are all running at their full capacity, and this branch of our manufactures is reasonably prosperous.

THE WIRZ TRIAL.

The miserable creature who is on trial in Washington, is personally of no account in the affairs of this nation. It is no wonder, that he was puzzled on finding himself, "a poor captain—a subaltern officer," brought alone to trial for the treatment of the Andersonville prisoners. But his trial is important, nevertheless. The knowledge of the case is elicited by the trial of the agent, as well as it would be by that of his employers. He is the John Doe or Richard Roe in the trial which is scoring up the dreadful account of guilt, that rests on the heads of the great conspiracy. And what a mountain of heartlessness has it already heaped up! Humanity sickens at the contemplation of it. The scenes of that prison embrace the concentrated horrors of the war.

What use is to be made of the facts developed in this trial, beyond the conviction of the single and insignificant wretch that stands at the bar, we know not. Nor do we know why this method was chosen for bringing the collateral information before the court and the public. We have confidence in the law officers of the Government to believe that it is all wise and right. But we can easily see, that this indirect exposure of the atrocities and unheard of barbarities committed upon our unfortunate men in the hands of the rebels, will stamp on the rebellion and its leaders the indelible disgrace of mean and brutal murderers, so deply that the whole civilized world will see it, and shudder at the sight. It will show to foreign sympathizers, and especially to the very humane English, what sort of people they have been encouraging, and what sort of a cause they have been supporting with material aid. If they cannot appreciate the guilt of treason against the United States, they may, perhaps, form an estimate of the diabolical insurrection against human nature, and judge of the slaveholders' rebellion accordingly. We do not imagine, however, that this incidental consequence of the present trial is the only or main motive of the prosecution.

THE State militia experiment in Mississippi is likely to fail. It surely ought to fail, and President JOHNSON no doubt will be the first to say so, if the report is true that the young men there refuse to be mustered under the Stars and Stripes. Under such circumstances, the retention of the federal force, as recommended by Gen. SLOCUM, is the only policy the President can pursue. To have ascertained this, surely will be worth the trial. The report, however, is not on such foundation as entitles it to be received with entire credence. It is yet to be confirmed. If its truth is established, we may confidently expect that the President will not fail to give it the interpretation it should receive.

MEXICO.—Recent reports to the effect that President JUAREZ had abandoned the struggle by withdrawing from the country, were unfounded. He has written to a friend in New York that he has established his seat of government at El Paso, and that he will not leave the Mexican territory. He adds: "I do not despair of the success of our cause, when I see the Mexicans everywhere resisting the yoke of the invader and maintaining the struggle in all our States."

CONSOLIDATION.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL: To those who have a just conception of the consolidation scheme, as affecting the vital interests of this community, it is gratifying to see the efforts put forth by the COMMERCIAL in this as in all matters bearing on our advancement as a great commercial and manufacturing city. It is a notorious fact that we are not accorded that importance abroad which our merits justify, or our interest demands. Surely our people should rather stimulate than retard our progress in the plainly marked path of future greatness. It is sometimes amusing to listen to the estimate put upon us by our not very remote neighbors, as "*a thriving little town* in the Western part of Pennsylvania," and to witness the look of incredulous surprise with which they hear of our *actual condition*. The vastness of our mineral wealth, our manufacturing resources, our unrivalled natural advantages, our superior river connection with the ocean, and with the great Western and Southern country, are as imperfectly understood by our Eastern neighbors as is the greatness and firmness of our glorious Union by our trans-Atlantic friend, John Bull.

To my mind it is clear that the owners of real estate, the merchants and manufacturers, who comprise the greater part of our population, would have their material interests greatly advanced by any step that should tend to aid Pittsburgh in the assumption of her rightful rank among the commercial and manufacturing cities of our great country. Many who feel this are slow to act, lest the debt of Pittsburgh proper should after consolidation largely enhance the present rates of taxation in districts more remote from the centre. This appears to be the great obstacle, as evinced by leading men in the adjacent boroughs. Now, could not this matter be adjusted on some basis satisfactory, at least, to a large majority? Were some suitable plan proposed through your columns, for the adjustmens of this difficulty. It would not only enable those interested to view the matter more intelligently, but by removing a great objection, would, no doubt, warmly enlist the feelings of many who now stand aloof, and to whom this preconceived disadvantage places beyond view the many benefits to be derived from consolidation. We should learn wisdom from the example of other cities. The benefits accruing to them from united action, may be obtained by us. Why by inaction voluntarily exclude them?

RURAL.

The Soldiers' Monument.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I am glad to observe, by your columns, that the Allegheny Cemetery has taken some action in regard to the laudable enterprise of erecting a soldiers' monument. The lot referred to is a noble site for a fine monument. It is circular in form, and situated on the highest and most commanding part of the Cemetery, where a column of 150 feet in hight would present a conspicuous object from both cities and the surrounding country, and a point of attraction to the Cemetery. The Cemetery has preserved the lot for a number of years, trusting that some befitting occasion would be presented for the erection thereon of a suitable monument; and surely a more desirable spot for a monument to our late lamented soldiers could scarcely be found, half-veiled by so many associations, and where so many of our noble officers and men who sacrificed their lives in the late war now lie buried.

It seems to have been a time-honored custom, in all countries, where monuments are erected with a direct reference to the persons commemorated, to place the monument as near as possible to the place of interment; this gives additional interest to the subject, and makes the monument more hallowed and respected—and surely a spot where so many of the soldiers are interred and where all the surroundings would be kept tastefully in order, would be selected by all the friends as the most appropriate place for the monument.

It has been suggested that some spot in the city may be found for its erection. There would be some plea for this if we had a park or public grounds of an extent to attract the attention of visitors and the public generally, but it is to be feared that an amount of ground sufficient for the purpose of such a monument from the contaminating influence of the city would not be found within its limits; and that in time it would become a burlesque to our taste in placing it where it could be so affected, and where it might be mistaken for one of our many chimney stacks.

J. C.

WHEN a man forsakes the path of rectitude and takes the downward career, there is no knowing what will become of him. He soon falls into disreputable society, makes friends of all sorts of loose characters, and sooner or later goes to the dogs. The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, having wandered from the paths of political rectitude, is already making witnesses in its own behalf of the Pittsburgh *Post* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. Beyond that it will be quite impossible to go, and the sorrow and wonder is that it should have reached such a depth in so short a time. Let the sad fate of the *Gazette* serve as a warning to all others.

PERSONAL.

—Lieut. Cushing, who destroyed the Albemarle, will get, it is said, some $30,000 as his share of the prize money out of that transaction. He deserves it; and yet the persevering engineer, Wood, who invented the wonderful torpedo that did this work of wonder of death, don't get a cent for his great discovery. Being an officer of the navy, and not in the brilliant action that effected the victory, he gets nothing.

—Mr. Beecher's Lecture Room Talk, on "Hell," in the last *Independent*, is attracting a good deal of attention, for the liberality of the sentiments expressed. Speaking of the orthodox view of future punishment, he said:

"There has been a mode of presenting the doctrine of future punishment, and there has sometimes been a spirit employed in the use of it as a motive, which have been repulsive, not to say shocking. Not only have we received this doctrine as it has come down to us, clothed with material figures and illustrations, but these figures and illustrations have been magnified and worked up until the doctrine, as it is presented by some, is inexplicably odious and repulsive, is simply horrible. It has been supposed that death was one vast slaughter-house or torment, and where riveted and unalterable, helpless creatures, for the sins of life, were, by every conceivable method of exquisite physical pain, indigered and beaten about in an endless gyration of intensified agony. Perhaps it may be; and I wish you to sculp me jist sich another, a workin' out the whole o' my bigraff, beginnin' at the bottom with a boy sellin' matches, and then keep winding it up till it ends with an easy attitood at the top."

—Miss Augusta St. Clair, a *petite* young lady, scarcely twenty, has been lecturing on Marriage and Female Education, in Cleveland. The *Plain Dealer* says the lecture was "all very fine in theory, but sadly deficient in practice." "When you come to be married, Sammy," said the elder Mr. Weller, "you'll know a good many things as you don't know now."

—Mr. Bentting, a British naval engineer, is stopping in Washington. It is reported that he is visiting the country in a semi-official character, for the purpose of reporting upon such recent improvements in our navy as may come under his observation.

—A well-known pickpocket recently died in New York, leaving property to the amount of $60,000, all of which he accumulated within the past six years in excursions through the various cities of the Union.

—A man named George B. Beach, was on Tuesday evening shot in the neck by his wife, at the door of the green room in Wood's museum, in Chicago. It appears that there had been some disagreement between the two, in consequence of which a bill of divorce was pending. She had been summoned to the city from Buffalo in relation to the case, and, her husband, refusing to sign certain papers, she followed him towards the stage, and fired at him from behind. He was conveyed to his home, and she was taken into custody. It was not ascertained whether the wound was likely to result fatally or not.

—The trial of the rebel burners of steamboats commenced in St. Louis before a military commission, yesterday. The counsel for one of the defendants gave notice that he should summon, among his witnesses, Jeff. Davis, the rebel secretaries Seddon and Mallory, and Admirals Farragut and Porter.

—Burley, the Lake Erie pirate, has escaped from prison at Port Clinton, Ohio; and a reward of one hundred dollars is offered for his apprehension.

—It is reported that Joseph E. Johnston, late a general of the rebel army, who was recently defeated by Mr. Buford for the presidency of the Danville Railroad, is about to take charge of one of the most important roads in the State of Alabama.

A celebrated pork contractor for the Federal army presented himself a short time back at a sculptor's atelier in Rome, and stated his intention of sending a a durable memento of himself to adorn his native place in America. With an admirable candor he explained to the artist that he had begun life as a poor boy, selling matches, and by lucky speculation had attained his present gigantic greatness. "Now," he continued, "I've seen a nutmeg in this city as suits my views to a nicety. A kinder column with little figgers runnin' up all round it, and a chap at the top." "Trajan's column," suggested the artists, "Perhaps it may be; and I wish you to sculp me jist sich another, a workin' out the whole o' my bigraff, beginnin' at the bottom with a boy sellin' matches, and then keep winding it up till it ends with an easy attitood at the top."

THE NEXT SICK MAN.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* urges that England should intervene to prevent the continuance of civil war in China, using this argument—"If we do not intervene Russia will, and Russia has a powerful fleet in the Yellow Sea, manned by artillery on the Amoor, against garrison of Petropolowski, and a cavalry force of at least thirty thousand men within two hundred miles of the Chinese frontier."

The Circassian emigration still continues without sign of abatement. Two thousand members of one tribe, with their arms, horses and cattle, have been received at Karn by the Turkish authorities. It is expected that the rest of the tribe, numbering some sixty thousand persons, will follow, and be dispersed over the districts of Mouch, Sirvas and Diarbekir.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

In 1860 there were 1,478 establishments in the United States for the manufacture of cigars, employing 7,266 male and 731 female hands, paying for labor $2,531,854; for raw material, $3,-611,372, and having an invested capital of $3,035,-555; the annual value of products amounting to $9,068,778.

There was a walking match at the Illinois State Fair between two men, each with an artificial leg. The first mile was made in the last score of the second mile one of the men gave out, and the victor made his two miles in nineteen minutes. They were employed in two rival establishments for making wooden legs.

A Des Moines dispatch states that work is progressing on the Union Pacific Railroad at the rate of a mile per day. A movement is on foot to complete in a year the road from Council Bluffs to St. Joseph, Missouri. Ground was broken yesterday at Cedar Falls, on the projected Iowa Central Railroad.

Belgium has been visited by a water-spout of extraordinary violence. It occurred in the neighborhood of Liege, and has spread ruin far and wide. The accompanying gale caught people up in the air and dashed them to the ground. It cut off the tops of some large trees, and felled many other trees to the ground. It stopped railway trains and overthrew houses. It was attended by thunder and floods of rain. Altogether, it was one of the most disastrous storms that has ever visited the country.

The new bonnets which the milliners have just displayed in New York, are thus described: "A few French bonnets are on exhibition, but there is no great change from last season, except they are made lower in the neck, leaving the veil hanging from the back. Feathers are much used, some of the designs representing colus, so that if a lady cannot have gold dollars in her purse, she can at least bear their semblance about her."

The last census taken in the Spanish peninsula, the Balearic and Canary Islands included, fixes the entire population of Spain at sixteen and one half millions, which gives an increase of about one and a half millions on the last census. The electoral qualification has been reduced to the sum of ten dollars for each elector, and the number of deputies, formerly fixed at one for each fifteen thousand inhabitants, has been raised from three hundred and forty-six to three hundred and fifty-two.

Mr. Wm. Lyon, of Wayne township, Knox county, Ohio, has a hog, which, considering his youth, is a regular monster. His present dimensions are as follows: 3 feet 9 inches high; girth, 7 feet 5 inches; length, from the nose to the end of the tail, 8 feet; across the back, 26 inches. He weighed, in April last, 850 lbs., and at present weighs 960 lbs. It is believed that he will weigh 1,000 lbs. by the time the slaughtering season comes around. If any person has a hog that can beat this let us hear from him.

A correspondent writing from Sulphur Springs, Tenn., says: "While reclining under a tree, I was startled by the footsteps of a horse, and looking up, saw the animal coming towards me at full speed. He appeared to be terribly frightened, and commenced running around the spot where I was seated, and I soon discovered that the animal was completely covered with wasps, having, no doubt, trampled upon a nest of these insects. The poor beast ran about in excruciating torment for fully an hour and a half, when he fell dead."

The play of the "Confederate's Daughter" is having great success in one of the London theatres. Gen. Butler appears in it as "The Tyrant of New Orleans," Jeff. Davis love improperly to the Confederate's daughter, but is foiled by a faithful negro, who has a fight with Butler and beats him with a broadsword in a square fight. Butler afterwards undertakes to hang the lover of the said daughter, but he is reprieved. Butler is relieved from command, and the Confederate's daughter triumphs. The play is highly exciting.

A shower of frogs fell lately in Maxwell town, near Dumfries, Scotland. After an ordinary shower the ground was observed alive with small brown objects about the size of an almond. They were found, upon closer examination, to be frogs, about the size these lively reptiliansare when they emerge from the tadpole state. The ground was thickly sprinkled with them for about fifty yards. They were by thousands in the swollen gutters, and being swept into the mouths of the drains by the rain, partially choked them. That they fell with the rain is undisputed, as there is no marked pond near the place from which they could have issued.

DIED:

CUTHBERTSON.—On Thursday morning, the 21st instant, Captain JOHN CUTHBERTSON, Provost Marshal of the 22d District, Pa.

The remains will be interred in Grove Cemetery, New Brighton, Pa., the home of the deceased, FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Preserve your fruits with "Spear's Preserving Compound," and thereby save the expense of sugar and sealing jars.

One can's worth will preserve about 150 pounds of fruit. This compound is warranted to prevent decomposition in all kinds of fruit, and to preserve it perfectly sound and in good condition for years. Also, wine and cider can be kept, for years at any desired degree of sweetness. This article contains nothing that is injurious to health or objectionable in articles of diet. Sold by

JOHN HARPER & CO., Druggists,
Wholesale and retail agents, 83 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. sep6

FEVER AND AGUE CAN BE CURED

As readily as any of the diseases. If you will use the right remedies. Hundreds are being restored every day from persons who have spent months under drug to effect a cure, with no benefit, and who have been cured by a single bottle of

Fleming's Agile Cure.
Fleming's Agile Pills.

If one bottle does not succeed in breaking the chill, come back and get your money. Put up and sold at J. Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, "MIRIVER & LAZEAR, " 81 RICKETSON, " L. GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.

ap3—au26 8m

FALL MILLINERY.

TO THE LADIES.
MISS TAYLOR
Opens an assortment of FALL BONNETS ROUND HATS, and LADIES' DRESS CAPS, on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.
se18-6

OPENING.
MRS. M. KITCHIN
Will open, on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., an elegant assortment of new and fashionable
MILLINERY,
At No. 100 Federal street, Allegheny City. se21-3t

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

JAMES SEYMOUR,
(Late of the firm of Ross & Seymour,)
MACON, GEORGIA.
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Offers his services in the purchase of cotton and wool, and respectfully solicits consignments of merchandize and produce. Refers to Richardson, Chattard & Co. and Andrew Buckhannon & Co., Louisville, Ky. se21-to-2

B. F. QUIMBY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 11 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Special attention given to
Purchases of Produce, Highwines, &c.,
for shipment or holding on margin. Letters of inquiry will be promptly answered and market reports sent to correspondents desiring them. au11-1y

GEORGE COLHOUN.....WM. E. EDWARDS
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, NO. 38 WOOD STREET,
jy15-6m under St. Charles Hotel.

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all kinds of Produce.
☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED OILS.
Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. 6d

C. REITER.....J. A. GRAFF
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce, Commisson and Forwarding Merchants,
And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manfactures
Warehouse No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
MIRIVER & LAZEAR, "
RICKETSON, "
L. GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.
ap3—au26 8m

OFFICE OF THE CHERRY RUN CENTRAL OIL CO.,
PITTSBURGH, September 20, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company will be held at its office on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1865, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for ensuing year, and transacting any other business that may be brought before it. A full attendance is requested.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
se21-td

PITTSBURGH GALVANIZING IRON WORKS.
The undersigned are prepared to Galvanize SHEET IRON, HOOP IRON, COAL HODS, SPIKES, WIRE, NAILS, RIVETS, GAS PIPE, and all kinds of steamboat and other wrought and cast iron work, at the shortest notice, and in the most durable style.
McVOY & CO.,
Corner of Bluff and Gist streets,
jy8-3m Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE TO LET,
AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.
In Allegheny. The house contains six rooms, with front and back yard, bread oven and coal shed. Apply at No. 6 Tomasi street, Allegheny se22-3t

CENTRAL PARK SKATING CO.
NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
Bids will be received at the office of the Superintendent, No. 177 Penn street, until October 1, for erecting a frame building on their property, North Ward, Pittsburgh. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of James M. Ralph, Architect, Anderson street, near corner of Locust, Allegheny City. The company reserve the right to reject one or all bids received.
D. P. CORWIN,
Chairman Building Committee.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. B. English, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons are hereby requested to present any claims against said estate, and persons indebted to the estate aforesaid will make immediate payment to
JULIET G. ENGLISH, Executrix,
se22-1t&d&tw No. 147 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

FOURTH GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF BUILDING AND GARDEN LOTS at McFARLANDS GROVE, near Shady-side station, East Liberty, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, September 25, 1865, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises. Terms—One third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises. $10 cash to be paid on each lot when sold, as a part of cash payment. An extra train, free for all, will leave the Pennsylvania depot at 2 o'clock precisely on the day of sale, and take ladies and gentlemen to and from the sale free of charge. No tickets required.
M. D. LEIGHTY & M. L. WILSON, Auctioneer.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO INVEST. 350 acres unimproved lands, situated on Little Buffalo, a branch of Middle Island Creek, Tyler county, West Virginia, three miles from the Ohio River. Creek navigated, with good house, stable, barn, and other conveniences. This land is a well known property in the late oil excitement, the country is being developed within a mile of the same. For plan of the same call at South & Ross' Shoe Store. For further information, address L. W. CRUMP, Dravosburg, Allegheny county, Pa. se22-3t

COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
This property is on the Ohio River, eight miles below Wheeling; it has five dwellings, with other improvements. It is possessed of two veins of coal, one being six feet thick, and available by a incline of 120 feet in length; the other is five feet thick. The latter is now in successful operation by a horizontal way. The quality of the coal in this vein has acquired a high reputation in every market where it has been introduced. It is also attached the much-named harbor and landing of Kale's Rock, with its waters deep enough to load a boat of any burden at low water stage, with high and precipitous banks, affording every facility for cheap and successful loading. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is also properly located so as to afford convenient transportation. Any person wishing to purchase the above property will apply to the proprietor, residing on the premises.
A. S. TOMLINSON.
se2-2wmd Moundsville, Marshall co., W. Va.

WEST VIRGINIA OIL LANDS
FOR SALE.
One hundred acres, situated in Wood county, near White Oak Fork, on Walker's Creek, three-quarters of a mile from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and one and a half miles from a Petroleum Oil Wells; 30 acres cleared, balance well timbered. On the property is a good house, stable, barn, and other buildings.
The above property is in the center of the best oil producing lands in West Virginia, and will be sold cheap. Title perfect. For terms apply to
Oil and Stock Broker, No. 4 Hand street
se27-2w Wheeling Intelligencer copy.] Pittsburgh.

J. B. DUFF & BRO.,
Practical Lithographers,
96 LIBERTY ST., COR. OF FERRY, PITTSBURGH, PA.
show Cards, Labels, Views, Bonds, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bill and Letter Heads, Certificates of Stock, Circulars, Maps, &c. se22-4m

WANTED—
A COOPER.
A. BALLOU,
168 and 170 Second street.
se22-1t

A. B. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Wholesale Dealers
—IN—
Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains,
BATTING, WADDING,
TWINES, WICKS,
COVERLET YARN, GRAIN BAGS,
COMBACK, FANCY COVERLETS
OIL CLOTHS, FANCY BASKETS.
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c.
se22-6m

LEAF LARD.
100 TIERCES PRIME LEAF LARD,
In store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
357 Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, September 20, 1865. se22-3t

MESSENGER HORSE.
A thoroughbred Messenger stallion, suitable for stock, trotting or saddle purposes, and capable of carrying or draught horse; a fast trotter and good driver; a perfect family animal. Sold for want of use only. To be seen for a few days at
JOHN WILSON & BRO.'S
Livery and Sale Stables, Diamond,
se20-3t Allegheny

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Managers of the Allegheny Cemetery on the 16th of September, 1865, the following resolutions were offered by Dr. Agnew and unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this Board, fully concurring in the laudable object of the Association recently organized in the city of Pittsburgh, to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, to the memory of the deceased soldiers from Western Pennsylvania who fell in the late war, and tendered under to the Association the large circular lot on Ridge avenue occupying one of the most conspicuous and beautiful sites in the cemetery, and believing that no position more suitable and appropriate to that noble and patriotic purpose than any other of the heights in the neighborhood, could be selected in all its tasteful surroundings, but from the fact that so many of the valiant intended to be honored already sleep within the same inclosure.

Resolved, That the Association be respectfully requested to depute a committee to visit the grounds and decide upon the precise location of the soldiers' lot before final action is taken on the subject.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be instructed to hand to the President of the Association a copy of the foregoing resolutions.
N. DIKE, Secretary.
se21-3

PURE
Malt Vinegar,
Unequalled for pickling purposes. Fifty barrels just received and for sale, at manufacturer's prices, by
W. A. McCLURG,
se21-2t Manufacturer's Agent, 63 Wood street.

FOURTH WARD.
Tax-payers of Allegheny Take Notice.
Public notice is hereby given that the Bounty

The Daily Commercial

THE SURE WITNESS.

BY ALICE CARY.

The solemn wood had spread
Shadows around my head—
"I urtains they are," I said,
"Hung dim and still about the house of prayer."
Softly among the limbs,
Thrilling the leaves of hymns,
I heard the winds, and asked if God were there!
No voice replied, but while I listening bent,
Sweet peace made holy hushes through the wood!

With rudely open hand,
I saw the wild rose stand
Beside the green gate of the summer hills;
And pulling at her dress,
I cried: "Sweet Hermitess,
Hast thou beheld Him who the dew distills?"
No voice replied, but while I listening bent,
Her gracious beauty made my heart content.

The moon in splendor shone;
"She walketh heaven alone,
And seeth all things," to myself I mused;
"Hast thou beheld Him, then,
Who hales himself from men,
In what great power through Nature interfused?"
No speech made answer, and no sign appeared,
But in the silence I was soothed and cheered.

Walking one time, strange awe
Thrilling my soul, I saw
A kindly splendor round about the night;
Such cunning work, and grand,
No spinner ever planned;
The finest wool must be washed so white,
"Hast thou been in His hand?" I asked, and lo!
The snow was all the answer of the snow.

Then my heart said, "Give o'er;
Question no more, no more!
The wind, the snow-storm, the wild hermit flower,
The illuminated sky,
The pleasure after prayer,
Proclaim the unorganized power;
The mystery that hides Him here and there,
Bears the sure witness, He is every where."

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

"Can it be possible?" The words were spoken in an undertone, with a quick gasp for breath, and then the lady stood very still, looking down on the disordered drawer and the letters that lay on the top. Little bundles of muslin and dimity, alternating with knots of faded ribbon and old lace, were scattered all around, for their owner had been searching among them for an old embroidery pattern; and so she had come suddenly upon the packet of old letters she had stowed away there more than two years before.

The letters were written by Mrs. Fleming's old schoolmate, Amy Norris, and the soft girlish handwriting spoke to her heart a whisper faint and tender from the olden time.

Dear Amy! She had been married three years before, and her station in life was far below that of Mrs. Fleming's; but the lady's eyes grew dim, as she unfastened the ribbon which, for two years, had held together those half dozen epistles. Amy's sweet face seemed leaning up close to hers once more, and she saw the old brick house, with their sloping roofs, where they had lived in the days that would never come back again. But, as the packet fell from the loosened ribbon, it discloses two other letters, and these called forth the exclamation, and brought the sudden paleness to Mrs. Fleming's face.

She thought those letters were all turned to ashes long ago, that she had burned them on that terrible night when she buried away all the past. But now she saw how it was: in her haste and anguish she had mistaken the letters, and burned two of Amy's instead.

There was no one of all Mrs. Fleming's admirers to see her as she stood by the open drawer, her little fingers moving caressingly over those two letters; and it seemed almost a pity, for hardly ever had she looked so beautiful. There was so much unstudied grace in her attitude, so much mournful pathos in her young face; and yet it was not best the world should read the story that until that hour had been written and rolled up and laid away in her own heart.

She had not seen his handwriting in two years; and yet how natural it looked! The bold, graceful capitals, the free, running hand, all had a language for her! She knew, too, by the post-mark, which letters these were, and which they were written—the first, so tender and loving, before he learned that she was to be married to another—the last, wild and reproachful, afterward! How she had loved that man!—how the past came back to tell her of it! The old red brick house—how it loomed up in the distant perspective amid the cool summer nights, when she sat under the old portico all grown over with sweetbrier, and he sat there too!

But clearest and brightest and dearest of all stood up, in that world of old memories, the new home which then lay in the future. It was to be a little white cottage, with green window-blinds and a small garden in front. How she had dreamed about it—and of the flower-border running up to the steps! What a happy, loving wife she expected to be in that dear little cottage home,—going every morning through a round of delicious household duties, for they could only afford to keep one domestic. And in the late afternoons, when the tables were all laid with its snowy cloth, then she would put on a white muslin dress (Harry liked white muslin), and a few rose-buds in her curls, and she would go out and wait for him at the garden-gate.

How his handsome face would light up as he came round the corner and caught a glimpse of her, and a moment later his strong arm would be around her waist, and his low, deep, "My darling Laura?" would be the sweetest sound earth held for her. And as the quiet domestic picture came up to confront her, the proud, elegant Mrs. Fleming bowed her head on her hands and sobbed like a child.

Then she laid her fingers on the letters with a nervous, timid glance around the room, for the lady's heart whispered that she was doing wrong,—that now she had no right to read them; and it was better to lay them in the grate to-night, where the fire was leaping up to fold them in its long, red arms.

"There can't be any harm in reading them over," she whispered, for her conscience needed a narcotic; "it is so long ago, and we shall never meet again."

So Mrs. Fleming opened the letters and read them. I cannot tell how they wrung her heart, particularly the last one, with its wild, frantic reproaches, and the love and the suffering so apparent through all.

"I was not so much to blame as you thought me, Harry," she murmured, as she laid the letter in her lap. "Our property was all melting away, and they told me that you had grown cold and worldly, and I thought I must too. If the letter had only come the week before, I should not have been what I am now."

And then she sat again looked around that elegant chamber, and thought what she was now, a wife, bought and sold and paid for, in gold and lands and earthly grandeur. How the thought burned and festered in her proud soul as she sat there

A wife, loved by her husband as he loved his horses, his dogs, and his houses; loved, but only because her beauty and her grace were the crowning glory, the chiefest ornament, of that magnificent home which was his soul's delight.

The lady looked around her luxuriant chamber that morning with a sinking heart. The marble wash-stand, the damask curtains, the handsome carpets, looking like a world of Damascus roses scattered over a bed of snow, were worthy the wife of a millionaire. And yet the mists—as of all this wealth, sitting in her chamber, murmured to herself, "I wish he had never found me in the old red brick house where I was so happy! I wish I stood this very morning in the kitchen of the little cottage we were to have, and that, in a plain cotton dress, I was preparing your dinner, my Harry!"

"Please, ma'am,"—and the entrance of her maid was a harsh interruption to the lady's monologue—"Mr. Fleming has just sent home the new drab and pink satin for the party next Tuesday night."

Ah me! those old letters!—if she had never read them! That party!—if she had never gone to it!

* * * * * * *

"You have not forgotten me, Laura! I read it in your blue eyes to-night."

Harry Atwood's voice had lost none of its old depth, as he leaned down his handsome head to Mrs. Fleming's as they stood together in an alcove of the conservatory.

Most of the company had left, for it was late and they were quite secure from observation. Mr. Fleming was not a jealous husband, and he was quite content that others should admire his wife, so that he possessed her. It was understood that Mrs. Atwood and Mrs. Fleming were old friends, so they had nothing to fear from a prolonged *tete-a-tete*. They had suddenly, unexpectedly met at the party, and the heart of either was not changed.

Harry Atwood had become a successful lawyer now, and the world honored him. He had forgiven Laura long ago for her proud head, but she was more "sinned against than sinning."

"Harry—Mr. Atwood, I mean—I am very glad to meet you and find you looking so well."

The lady's voice was confused and calm; but her fingers trembled as she played with the carved points of her ivory fan.

"Call me Harry, Laura, for the sake of old times," said he, "and look up to me once, and say you have not forgotten them. O, Laura, I have thought how the bright star of this evening's festival once rose over my heart, and then went down forever. We cannot stay here much longer. Will you not grant me an interview to-morrow night—a private one—in your own house?"

"I cannot, Harry," she replied; "do not ask me. I am the wife of another now."

"And what harm could there be in our walking for half an hour in your garden?" said Harry. "Your husband would not object to this, for I have watched the man narrowly to-night, and know him well. You could not refuse so simple a request to the veriest acquaintance. We have had many walks together, Laura, down by the old mill and past the meadow-pond. Will you refuse me now?"

He looked down on the fair face, and saw that tears were on it, and he knew what the answer would be, before it was given.

"You may come, Harry," said she.

"Talk in the dim moonlight upon Mr. Fleming's beautiful grounds was followed by many another, for the first steps in the path are usually the most innocent ones. Poor Mrs. Fleming! she meant no wrong; and even the love Harry, although she tried to conceal this from him; but when he talked of the past to those low, tender tones of his, her tears would come, she could not help it.

One evening—it must have been more than a week after their first meeting—Harry sold Mrs. Fleming that his love was unchanged; that the old love still lived there—a sweet but mournful memory.

"Oh, Harry! don't, don't! You forget; I am his wife!" murmured the young creature, as she bowed her pale face on her hands.

Then the lawyer drew his arm around her waist, just as he had done in the days that were gone, and said, "You belonged to me first, Laura! that false oath at the altar!

He whispered to her of a flight to softer skies—of a home fairer than the one they had dreamed of in their youth—of a life that should be one long poem of love—That time she fled from him with a wild shriek of fear and horror.

They did not meet again for many nights. If during that time she had only remembered the prayer of her childhood, "lead us not into temptation!" But she was so young; and then that affection was the one blossom her life had cherished in the midst of its sterile grandeur.

One night she was standing on the steps of her mansion, for she had just taken leave of some guests, when Harry Atwood suddenly sprang before her.

I do not know what was said by either party, but there were frantic gestures and wild appeals on one side, and a little later Mrs. Fleming was walking among the garden shadows with Harry Atwood.

This was repeated for several evenings, until, one midnight, a closed carriage rolled hastily, away from the private entrance of Mr. Fleming's grounds. The next day his wife was gone!

What an electrical thrill it sent through the fashionable world!—for her beauty and her rank had made Mrs. Fleming its especial idol. She knew little of the censure and scorn that was heaped on her head in the quiet of that Italian home to which she was borne by the man who loved her only too well.

The world said Mrs. Fleming was happy there, but it was false. No woman can ever be happy who makes memory a remorse and love a crime.

But, dear me, how I used to smile when everybody made a parenthesis of pity in their anathemas on Mrs. Fleming—"Her poor husband and parents! My heart aches for them. And sitting very quietly and listening, I thought always, "Well, the one morcrit and the other SOLD her; and so they had their reward."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **FOR MORE THAN TWENTY** YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made, its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains more than the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being combined in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that nasty, dead appearance by no other dye, and hair and whiskers are not readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a lasting, lustrous black, that will not stain, crock or stain the clothing. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. J. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Ag'ts.
oct29-1y

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 98 Water street, Pittsburgh.
jel0-1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
ISAAC JONES, Secretary.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice PRESIDENT.
D. M. BOOK, SECRETARY.
CAPTAIN WM. DEAN, GENERAL AGENT.
DIRECTORS:

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. HUSSEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS
HARVEY C. HILDS,	R. R. STERLING,
CAPTAIN W. GRAY,	CAPTAIN W. M. CLEMAN,
JOHN IRWIN, Jr.,	R. L. McGREW,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.
Jel-1y	

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. RHODES,
JOHN E. PARKE,	WM. A. WAKEFIELD,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
J. F. KIRKPATRICK,	H. HUNSON LOVE,
JOHN GILDEN,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS.

WM. BAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES M. COOPER,	JAMES McCANDLESS,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. HARBAUGH,
E. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
SAMUEL REA,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. T. M. HOWE,	GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER,	dec2

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.
R. MILLER, Jr., PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by pro mptness and liberality, to maintain the character which it has attained, as well as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS.

R. MILLER, Jr.	ANDREW ACKLEY,
JAMES McAULEY,	ALEXANDER SPEER,
NATH'L HOLMES	DAVID MILLER,
ALEX. NIMICK,	REES J. THOMAS,
GEORGE DAVIS,	CHARLES J. CLARKE,
C. R. HERRON,	JOHN R. McCUNE,
C. W. RICKETSON,	
dec24-1y	WM. P. HERBERT, Sec.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Pittsburgh.
Office—No. 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.
THOS. GRAHAM, Secretary.
INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
INSURES STEAMBOATS AND CARGOES
Policies issued on the most favorable terms.
ISAAC M. PENNOCK, President.
JOHN F. JENNINGS, Vice President.

N. J. BIGLEY,	JOHN STEVENSON,
DANIEL WALLACE,	JAKE HILL,
R. W. COPE,	ROBT. H. KING,
WM. H. FORSYTH,	SAM'L McCLURKAN,
THOS. DONNELLY,	C. H. HAUSMAN.
ALEXANDER CHAMBERS.	

my22-3m

MEDICAL.

J. C. MATTERN,
(Successor to George W. Weyman)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Smithfield Streets.
oct26-1y-ed

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first-class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot
ALLEGHENY CITY,
au22-1y

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
NO. 341, CORNER LIBERTY AND WAYNE STS
Offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cox's Cough Cure, Ramsom's Blue Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonated Soda Powders, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. de6

A NEW INVENTION—
Of treatment without medicine
FOR THE CURE OF PARALYSIS AND SEMINAL WEAKNESS.
Method shown without pay at office,
No. 252 FRENCH ST., NEAR HAND.
Office hours—7 to 10 A. M., 1½ to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M.
se8-1y

COUGHS! COUGHS!!
TRY STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM
DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure the worst Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

DIARRHŒA,
All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

PILE REMEDY.
DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

TONIC.
We can recommend those suffering with loss of appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by
Park & Brill and Geo. A. Reily, Allegheny City.
R. E. Sellers & Co., McClurkan & Co., Chas. H. Super, J. M. Fulton, Fifth street, and JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth.
Send by Express everywhere. 4y

FISH—
20 barrels new Baltimore Herring,
25 barrels No. 3 Large Mackerel,
25 half barrels do do
20 bbls No. 2 do
25 kits No. 3 do
25 half kits Lake Herring,
25 half bbls White Fish.
20 half bbls Trout.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
je3-tf

FISH.—NOS. 1, 2 AND 3 MASS SHORE, in barrels, half-barrels and quarter-bbls just landing and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who takes a $50 can place it on interest at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in gold.

For further particulars, apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
Jy30

SAMUEL WORK. KRAMER & HAMM. WM. M'COUCH.
Pittsburgh.

BANKING HOUSE OF
WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
No. 26 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in BANK NOTES, COIN AND EXCHANGE, Stocks, Loans and other Securities bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
United States Loans bought and sold at market rates
au14 tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	P. C. BALEY,
THOMAS EWING,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIERTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.	
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.	

sep7

THE
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.
CAPITAL.....1,000,000
ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865.
This Bank has been designated a
DEPOSITORY OF THE
United States Treasury,
and appointed agent for the sale of the
7-30 LOAN.
Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
myt-tf

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK
OF
PITTSBURGH.
Capital paid in $1,000,000, with Privilege of $2,000,000.
Banking House Cor. First & Wood.
This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.
Collections made on all accessible points, on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE, for the sale of
U. S. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.
SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.
my1-6m

STATIONERY.

SALEM, OHIO.
Isaac Trescott,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
BOOKS, PAPER, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS, WRITING STATIONERY, ETC.,
Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-1y

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
FANCY GOODS, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES, AND FRENCH PERFUMERY;
DEALERS IN
IVORY, RAW HORN, BUFFALO, AND RUBBER COMBS, TOOTH, NAIL AND HAIR BRUSHES,
A full assortment of fine English cutlery constantly on hand.
Stationers' Warehouse,
No. 75 John Street, New York.
se1-1y

CHARLES MAGARGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAPER, RAGS, &c.,
No. 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth street, above Chestnut, west side,
dec13-1y PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DUFF'S BANK,
RAILROAD,
STEAMBOAT and
MERCANTILE BLANKS
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets.
se6

PIANOS.

THE GREAT
Steinway Pianos.
A splendid stock of STEINWAY'S PIANOS on hand and received.
H. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 WOOD STREET,
Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos.
mh22-sod

NEW MUSIC.
New editions of the celebrated
DREAM WALTZ,
BY JULIUS MOORE;
Price 30 cents. And also, of the popular
GENERAL GRANT'S
GRAND VICTORY MARCH,
BY J. G. KREDEL;
Price, 30 cents; have just been issued by
HOFFMAN, HŒNE & CO.,
NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,
Agents for Decker's Pianos.
☞ Music sent by mail.
au17

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a
PIANOS.
THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be unequalled by any in the United States. Instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.
Having made special arrangements with the best manufacturers in the country, we are prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, BRASS and GERMAN SILVER ROTARY INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated catalogue and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.
WAMELINK & BARR.
jy28 No. 12 St. Clair st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S
Female Regulating
PILLS.
The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate female in existence. They relieve all Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pains in the side, back and limbs, palpitation of the heart, nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.
Dr. CHEESEMAN'S Pills was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a premature grave. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with immediate and persistent success. Don't be deceived. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the kind sold by JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, Wayne Township, Ohio, containing 164 acres—120 of it under good cultivation, balance chiefly timber. The improvements are a good two-story dwelling house, with seven rooms, recently refitted; brick wash and spring house, with a spring of water at the door; a large frame barn, with carriage house, sheep stables, and all the necessary buildings; an orchard of choice fruit in bearing condition. This farm is well worthy the attention of any one in quest of a choice farm. The location is excellent—2½ miles from Fairview, a station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and within one mile of Dalton, a nice country village, where there is a daily mail. Churches, stores and mills all within fifteen minutes drive of the farm. Will sell on accommodating terms. Address the undersigned. A. K. MYLIN.
se15-1m Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio.

COAL LANDS FOR SALE,
The subscriber at Florence, Washington county, Pa., will sell the FARM on which he resides, containing about 160 acres, say 100 acres cleared, with a large BANK BARN and FRAME STABLE. Also a good stake of cultivation. The balance is underwood and heavily timbered. About three-fourths of the Farm is underlaid with an excellent strata of COAL, of from 5 to 6 feet in thickness, which has been opened in several places and used on the Farm. It has on it any amount of the best stone coal, with never-failing Springs. It lies near the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, say within 30 or 40 rods of it, rather nearer than that of the road, or about 27 miles from Pittsburgh, and about 13 from Steubenville. For particulars we would refer to WM. McCURDY, Esq., Pittsburgh. Is the tenant on the farm, or the subscriber at Florence.
aug1-tf S. LIVINGSTON.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead, of the late Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with 30 acres containing the best of Pittsburgh Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements are the splendid old DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, and one-half of the best orchard in the county, now in bearing, also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers unusual facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most easy and profitable disposal of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, 1866,
Of DILWORTH, PORTER & CO., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19tf

FOR SALE—
A splendid residence of the subscriber is offered for sale, situated at Oakland, on Craft avenue, within three minutes' walk of the Passenger Railway line, making it very accessible to the city. The house is finished throughout in the very best style, including all the modern improvements. No pains or expense have been spared in making it an elegant home. The grounds are handsomely laid out, containing five acres, well set with a variety of fruit trees, small fruits, shrubbery and flowers, with a well finished brick stable, with carriage house and out-houses completed, and a never-failing supply of good water, large cistern, and large reservoir of soft water which supplies the house with hot and cold water. The above is offered with the intention of any one wishing a desirable home in a good neighborhood. For further particulars, inquire on the premises or address S. BISSELL, No. 235 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep9-2w

OIL LANDS
FOR SALE.
Thirty-six acres on West Hickory Creek, 1½ miles from two flowing wells.
Also, three contiguous tracts of land on West Hickory Creek, near Titusville, three-fourths of a mile from flowing wells, containing respectively, about 15, 18 and 22 acres. The creek flows through each tract. There are several wells being bored on said contiguous tracts, with good shows of gas and oil.
Also, the one-twentieth undivided interest in 48 acres of land, (part of the Wm. Foy tract,) situate between Pithole Creek and Holmden's Run, one-half mile from the Homestead Island Wells, which are the property of the Bonanza Petroleum Co. This interest is over 50 wells. Our company propose to lease it to operators for half the yield. Title perfect. Possession will be given on the twentieth of the last interest in all the wells put down.
Individuals and companies desiring to purchase oil lands in fee, are invited to examine our property. We will sell at reasonable figures.
ALEXANDER WALLACE,
Titusville, Warren county, Pa.
sep11-2w

BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN LOTS FOR SALE.—A portion of the estate of JOHN HERRON, Esq., deceased, adjoining Fort Herron, has been laid out in lots of various sizes, from one-fourth to one acre each, and is now ready for sale. This property is in one of the most eligible locations around the city. The air being pure, free from the malaria and gases which fill the vast consumption of coal in the city, renders the location naturally healthy, and having extended views of the river and surrounding country, makes the property more desirable. Being but 2 miles from the Court House, (via Wylie street) having a good road, it can be reached in a pleasant walk of twenty-five or thirty minutes, or a drive of fifteen minutes. There is also on the property a Passenger Car Station, making it convenient and pleasant to transact business in the city. Cars passing to and from the city throughout the day. Lots will be sold singly or in numbers. The plan of lots and prices can be seen at the office of
W. C. ARGHINBAUGH,
jus-tf Attorney, No. 87 Diamond st., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE—
The one (divided or undivided) half of a lease of 300 acres on Whiteley, with engine, &c., on the premises, and put in order for operation. Royalty, one-eighth. For further information address the subscriber, at Greensboro, Greene county, Pa.; or in person at the Bingham & Free Well, Bailey Farm, Dunkard.
se15-1m J. C. BINGHAM.

LANDING FOR SALE
AT OIL CITY.
The landing owned by Brewer, Burke & Co., with sheds, office, tanks and fixtures, on bank of Allegheny River, at Oil City, will be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, THE 5th DAY OF OCTOBER,
at 2 o'clock P. M., if not previously disposed of at private sale. This landing is one of the best landings on the river bank, having 100 feet river frontage, and running back to the first street, with ample shed room and platforms. Two tanks, each 600 barrels capacity. Two-story office building. For particulars, apply to JOHN S. TRACY & CO., on premises, or
BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock streets,
au26-eodlld Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAREHOUSES FOR SALE.
The fine iron-front, three-story warehouse, 24x90 feet, No. 24 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Fleming Brothers; also, the warehouse, No. 120 Wood street, near Fifth, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett.
au9 tf THOS. B. UPDIKE,
Manchester Savings Bank.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 68 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
and-tf Attorney at Law.

FOR SALE.
A valuable piece of Property, situate on Virgin alley, between Smithfield and Grant streets, the same being 58 feet front on Virgin alley, running back 175 feet towards, Sixth street, on which there are erected fourteen BRICK DWELLINGS, all of which are in a good tenable condition. For further particulars enquire of
A. ROESSLER,
43 Fifth street.
Jy3-tf

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
7 by 20 inches OIL ENGINES, full 12 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 32 inches diameter by
M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Engine builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.
my23

LAND FOR SALE.—338 ACRES, partly adjoining the village of Damascus, and all of it near Damascus Station, P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Mahoning county, Ohio, and 12 miles west of Pittsburgh. Soil generally deep, sandy loam. A large portion in cultivation, and mostly well watered. Some parts pretty well timbered. For sale in large or small lots to suit purchasers. Apply to EDWARD WILLIAMS or JOHN BUTLER, Damascus, Mahoning county, Ohio.
se13-1m*

OIL LAND—A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The undersigned having some three thousand acres of valuable
OIL, COAL AND FARMING LAND,
Offers it for sale at great inducements. Oil developments are now in progress, situated on Blue Creek, Kanawha county, West Virginia.
W. H. BRILL,
se13 77 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE.
A splendid site for manufacturing purposes, suitable for a rolling mill, glass house, or other business requiring easy access to railroads and water, now offered, situated on the Monongahela River, and extending back to Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, with a river front of 220 feet, immediately adjoining the Pennsylvania force of Everson, Preston & Co., and will be sold on favorable terms. For further information inquire of THOS. MOORE, 146 Water st. se18-1m

PITHOLE TERRITORY.
Ninety acres of land on Pithole Creek, 5 miles above the Homestead Well, and one mile from Neilsburg. It is part of tract No. 179, Allegheny township, Venango county, Pa. It lies well for boring; is considered good farming land, and will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Price low.
ALEX. WALLACE.
September 7, 1865. Tideoute, Warren county, Pa.
sep11-2w

500 ACRES OF COAL
FOR SALE.
ON THE
THIRD POOL, MONONGAHELA RIVER,
With about One Hundred Acres of surface.
JAMES O'HARA,
Jun6-tf 27 Irwin Street.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE—FOR SALE—A well known Negley Run Improved Farm, of about 100 acres, under a high state of cultivation, which has been divided into lots containing from 2 to 12 acres and will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit purchasers. The farm is improved by a two story frame dwelling, a barn and stone spring house, with an excellent spring of water, not excelled in Allegheny county. There is also a choice selection of fruit consisting of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, &c., &c. A portion of the property is underlaid with coal, and will be worked with little trouble and running streams. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of
G. S. BATES,
au23 Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

DWELLINGS, &c.,
FOR SALE.
"Vine Cliff," the late residence of Dr. Robert A. Wilson, (deceased,) situate on Hill st. at the head of the bend of the Mt. Washington Pike, in South Pittsburgh. The house is neat and commodious, of easy access, and has nine rooms and hall with 3 story attic, water, cisterns, fruit, &c. Possession, April 1, 1866.
Also, a two-story brick house, and lot, 20 feet 9 in. by 84 feet deep, on No. 22 Third street, Pittsburgh. Possession, April 1, 1866.
Also, Lot No. 3, in Cassatt's additional plan, Third Ward, Allegheny, 20 feet on James street and 80 feet deep. Vacant. Apply to
JAMES VBRICH & SON,
se20-1w Attorneys, 58 Grant street.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.—There will be sold, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 16th day of October next, at the office of the Company, No. 56 Fifth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., unless sooner redeemed by payment of assessment of one dollar per share due January 1st, 1865, with interest and costs thereon: 3,984 shares in the Medora Mining Company, said stock having been forfeited for non-payment of the assessment due as referred to, according to the terms of the charter and by-laws of the company. Eastern stockholders may obtain circulars containing property description by addressing E. K. Womrath, Esq., transfer agent, 324 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at any time prior to the day of sale. Dated at Pittsburgh, the 12th of October next, or to the Treasurer before the sale. By order of the Directors, JAMES M. COOPER, Secretary and Treasurer Medora Mining Company of Pittsburgh, September 6, 1865. sep7-td6

PRIVATE SALE
Of a very desirable grain and stock farm, situated in Sugar Grove township, Warren county, Ohio, containing 163 acres—120 of it under good cultivation, balance chiefly timber. The improvements are a good two-story dwelling house, with seven rooms, recently refitted; brick wash and spring house, with a spring of water at the door; a large frame barn, with carriage house, sheep stables, and all the necessary buildings; an orchard of choice fruit in bearing condition. This farm is well worthy the attention of any one in quest of a choice farm. The location is excell

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

OWNED.—Mr. J. Mellon, clerk of the steamer Nevada, writes from Evansville, among other things, as follows: "Patrick King took a deck passage on the Nevada at Pittsburgh for Louisville. On the way down, his hat coat and vest were found on board, but Patrick was not found, and it is feared he fell overboard and was drowned. If such be the case, his friends can find his baggage on board. He had an white corduroy pants, and was about forty-five years of age."

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. George L. McCook, physician to the Board of Health, reports the number of interments in the city, for the week ending September 16th, as follows:—Ten adults and eight children. The causes of death were as follows: Gunshot wound, one; typhoid fever, one; endocarditis, one; unknown, one; meningitis, one; dysentery, one; injury, one; abscess of pericardium hemorrhage, one; consumption, two; cholera infantum, three; still born, one; diphtheria, one; hydrocephalus, one; typhoid fever, one; enteritis, one.

ON THE RAMPAGE.—Joseph Bowman, of Browns' town, yesterday, having absorbed a considerable quantity of "mountain dew," became somewhat influenced thereby, and flourished himself about in the street in a remarkably tumultuous manner, much to the inconvenience of several persons engaged in the grape trade on Liberty street. Joseph tasted the fruit, but his idea of samples being altogether too manifolcent, the venders remonstrated, but in vain; they then protested, but Joe treated their protestations with contempt, and upset one or two stands. At this juncture Officer Sawyer, who was in the neighborhood at the time, arrested him, and conveyed him, with much difficulty to the Mayor's office, where Alderman Butler, acting Mayor, committed him to jail for thirty days, in default of the payment of a fine of ten dollars.

THURSDAY, September 21—P. M.

Collision on the Allegheny.

The steamer Albion, which arrived at the Allegheny wharf last night, from Oil City, came in collision yesterday morning about nine o'clock with the steamer Leclaire No. 2, at Indian God Schute, about nine miles below Franklin, receiving injuries to the amount of about six hundred dollars. So far as our reporter was enabled to learn, it seems that the Allegheny Belle and the Leclaire were racing on the upward trip, and were approaching one another in the channels, paying no attention to the descending boat, and the result was that the Leclaire came into collision with the Albion, as stated. The officers of the Albion do not know the extent of the damage to the Leclaire, but judge it was severe. The channel of the Allegheny river being narrow, boats plying thereon should be compelled to obey the rules of navigation, otherwise disaster is inevitable.

Marshall, the Stolen Goods Receiver.

Yesterday the Mayor directed a further search to be made of the house of Marshall, the thief now under arrest. Officers Culp and Kemp made the search, and discovered a clock, three overcoats, four pairs of shoes, one box of candles, one bucket of lard, one brass kettle, one web white flannel, and one pair of pants. Officer Wray, who made the previous search, although he did his work with the utmost scrutiny, saw none of the articles named. It is supposed, therefore, that Marshall has had assistants associated with him, who have made a further disposal of stolen goods within the twenty-four hours which elapsed between the first and second searches. Mr. Farnhausen, clothier, at No. 68 Second street, has identified a black coat, two pairs of pants, one vest pattern, and some neck ties. One of the pairs of pants having been made to order, was identified by Mr. Farnhausen as that for whom they were made, being sewed upon them. The coat he was that of Frank Brawley. The pants were identified by Clock and Ferry, Fifth street, as those which they sold and were valued at $15. Other articles have been positively identified, and the charges against the man Marshall will be sufficient to keep him from him considerable trouble. It is the case ends with this little transaction Marshall will be lucky. The wife of Marshall was taken to the Mayor's office yesterday, when the other goods were found in the house, but for some reason unknown, she was sent home again. She ought to have been held, and the house watched.

The Railroad Bridge at Steubenville—First Train over It.

As was stated in yesterday's issue of the COMMERCIAL, a train of cars passed over the new railroad bridge at Steubenville, on Wednesday. The train consisted of a locomotive, tender and nine cars, heavily freighted with iron, and was run by Mr. Jacob Gates, of Newark, Ohio. Thousands of people on both banks of the Ohio witnessed the scene, which, to them, was an unusual and exciting one. The Steubenville *Herald* says: "The bridge, which is about half a mile in length, spans the river ninety feet above low water mark, did not vibrate in the least by the motion of the passing train. It appeared as firm as a rock. The completion of this bridge, together with the 'Short-cut' Railroad between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, shortens the distance between the two cities, by railroad, about forty miles, instead of going to Cincinnati, Pittsburgh by way of the Cleveland Extension, following the bend of the Ohio, the traveller can pass directly across the country, saving from one hour and a half to two hours, and one-half of the distance. This road, besides, perfects one of the largest through routes from Cincinnati to New York, via Steubenville, which claims to be shorter than by any other road, giving the Steubenville route an importance which no other road has attained. The whole distance from Cincinnati to New York, by the Little Miami, Steubenville, Pittsburgh and Allentown route is 744 miles, and the only change of cars in the entire route will be at Pittsburgh. The entire road, with arrangements for passenger and freight, we understand, will be in complete running order by the first of October next, when it will be distinguished by a complete equipment of new and splendid cars. We never were of the opinion that this road would materially benefit Steubenville, although it will certainly add much to the commercial interests of the city of Pittsburgh, and be a great convenience to the traveling community and shippers at large."

Help a Wounded Veteran.

A day or two since a man named Henry Laughery, hailing from Connellsville, Fayette County, Pa., applied at the Rooms of the Sanitary Commission on Fourth street for employment, or rather requested the members to assist him in procuring a situation by which he might be able to obtain a livelihood. He stated to the members of the Commission that he had enlisted in the 142d Pa. regiment, in 1862, and that owing to having lost an arm, he had received an honorable discharge, and repaired to his home in the vicinity of Connellsville, where his father aged upwards of eighty-nine years, and his aged mother, over three score and ten, were struggling to eke out their few remaining days, having sent six other boys, four of whom were killed in battle, one of them being maimed and crippled for life—only one returning uninjured. The aged sire and matron of these seven gallant sons, who had toiled to support themselves through the long weary months and years of our Nation's struggle, and absence of their boys, were blessed with the sight of but three, four of them, as we have said before, lying mouldering in the earth, slain by rebel bullets and traitor hands. Out of the three who returned one was uninjured; but having a large family to support, he was necessarily deprived of the privilege and pleasure of assisting his aged parents. The two brothers, Henry and another (whose name we do not learn,) therefore were looked up to by the old folks at home as their sole dependence. Henry, applied for work, such as his crippled condition would allow, in different parts at various places throughout the neighborhood of Connellsville, but all his efforts were in vain. He states that he applied for the situation of "fluid tiveer" at one of the manufacturing establishments, but the boon was denied him, while the place was filled by a hale, hearty man. In answer to his numerous requests for employment, he was met by the answer "No, we want no cripples," with a heavy heart he managed to make his way to this city, hoping to find, through the generous and friendly aid of our noble Sanitary Commission, the means of support for himself, and also of aiding his aged parents. Will not our patriotic citizens assist the members of the Sanitary Commission in securing work for this manly and noble soldier? We trust they will.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.

Excursion to Phillipsburg—The Good Intent in the Hands of the Eagle Fire Company—Warm Reception at Phillipsburg—A Jolly Time—Economy Revisited by Special Invitation—Return to the City.

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, the members of the Good Intent, of Philadelphia, were walled upon at their hotel by a committee from the Eagle Steam Engine Company, and an invitation extended to take an excursion down the Ohio river. The invitation was accepted with the same cordiality with which it was proffered, when a procession was immediately formed in front of the National Hotel, and marched to the house of the Eagle Engine Company. Upon arriving at the Engine House, the party were shown into the reception room, which had lately been refitted in splendid style. New carpet had been procured, and everything was arranged for the comfort and convenience of visitors. The guests were received with a generous welcome. When the Good Intent formed in line in the apartment, they were addressed by R. G. Chubb, Esq., who, in brief but appropriate terms, extended to them a cordial welcome, which was responded to fittingly by Marshal Delany, who concluded by introducing General W. F. Small, of Philadelphia. The General acknowledged the respect that had been given them by the firemen and citizens of Pittsburgh, and said that when they returned to their homes that each would recount to their friends and families, by their fireside, the pleasant reception, and of this, the most agreeable excursion they ever made.

The Eagle Committee, the Good Intent, and invited guests then formed in line, and, preceded by the Jefferson Cornet Band, marched to the Monongahela wharf, where they embarked on the splendid new Star No. 2, which had been chartered for the occasion. The excursionists enjoyed themselves hugely on their downward trip, and partook of an excellent lunch on the boat.

At about one o'clock the party arrived a Phillipsburg, Beaver county, where they were most warmly welcomed by the citizens, who received them with an immense assemblage of both young and old. Mr. Dimmott, acting as a voluntary mounted marshal. After passing through the principal thoroughfares of this flourishing and prosperous town, the excursionists entered Cinmiotti's Hotel, and partook of a banquet, excellent and sumptuous. The table, which was placed in the arbor under the productive vinery, (the shade and foliage of which was indeed most acceptable,) literally groaned with all the good things of earth, which were relished by all, and with eminent and exemplary gusto. Roast, stewed, fried and boiled dishes, suitable to every palate, were served in the first order of *cuisine*, whilst the quantity of each was fully proportionate to the quality. The most fastidious and thoroughgoing epicure could not but have been more than satisfied, and much deserved commendation was paid to Mr. Cimmiotti and his very attentive and competent lady and gentlemen assistants. Mirth, humor, song and speech were liberally indulged in, and the Champagne, Longworth's Catawba and sparkling Moselle flowed in general streamlets.

After the banquet, dancing was participated in by the company, who afterwards repaired by invitation, to the local theatre of Phillipsburg, where a number of songs were sung, anecdotes related, and much amusement of an impromptu and jovial nature, indulged in and generally enjoyed by the ladies and gentlemen assembled. His Honor, Mayor Lowry was present on the occasion the entire day, and proved the life and soul of the company. Amongst the gentleman who most prominently and creditably distinguished themselves and the occasion by contributing to the pleasure of the occasion were Messrs. Thomas H. Dimmott, General William F. Small, Colonel Philip S. White, all of Philadelphia, and specially invited guests of the Good Intent Fire Company.

This mirthfullness over, the party embarked on board the steamer amidst loud, protracted, and reciprocal cheering, and headed towards the village of Economy, where they had been again specially invited. They were received most kindly by Messrs. Baker and Henrici, on behalf of the citizens, and after partaking of refreshments, said that place is so proverbial for the excursionists returned to this city, which they reached about 9 o'clock, much pleased and gratified with their day's entertainment.

To-day the Good Intent will visit some of the principal manufactories in the city, and such objects of interest as may present themselves, and in the evening they will partake of a farewell banquet at Lafayette Hall, given by the Duquesne Fire Company. At the conclusion of the banquet, the Good Intent will be escorted to the Union Depot, where they will take the Philadelphia train, homeward bound. During their stay here this excellent Company have made many warm friends by their gentlemanly deportment and social character, and have added greatly to the good feeling for a fraternity entertained by our citizens of the Philadelphia firemen. our firemen and citizens have endeavored to make their visit an agreeable one, and it is hoped it has proven so.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres't. | SAM. McCLEAN, Jr., V. P
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS SEPT. 21, 1865, AT THE BOARD

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's, new	105 50	99 50
United States 7-30's		94 00
United States 10-40's	93 25	.....
Gold	1 40	.....
Allegheny County 5's	72 50	.....
Pittsburgh 6's	98 75	.....
Allegheny City 6's	97 25	.....
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.	90 00	.....
Connellsville 6's	80 00	.....
Lawrence County 6's	90 00	.....
Hudson's Insurance		28 00
Cash Insurance		60 00
Western Insurance	51 00	.....
Allegheny Valley R. R.	.....	7 40
Connellsville R. R. interest	9 75	.....
Connellsville R. R. non interest	9 25	.....
Farmers' Deposit National Bank	.....	148 50
Exchange	.....	86 00
Fourth National	.....	130 00
National Bank of Commerce	.....	120 00
People's National Bank	100 00	.....
Tradesmen's National	.....	120 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil	.....	5 75
Columbia Oil	25 50	.....
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	55
McAboy	.....	28
Murray	.....	78
Ohio Valley	.....	30
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	.....	1 00
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	.....	1 15
United States Telegraph Company	.....	100 00
Adams Express Co	.....	61 00
Phoenix Oil	.....	1 00
Germania of Pittsburgh	.....	4 00
Phillips	.....	2 00
Ralston	1 00	.....
Franklin and Sandy	.....	15

THURSDAY, September 21—P. M.

The law under which the great majority of oil companies are organized, makes it binding upon the president, treasurer, and a majority of the directors of such corporations, to deposit annually, in this month (September), with the recorder of deeds in the county where the company exists, a sworn statement, signed by them, setting forth the amount of capital stock paid in, the names and number of shares held by each stockholder, the amount invested in real and personal estate, the amount of property owned, and debts due to the company on the first day of August preceding the date of these certificates, and the amounts against the corporation at the date of these certificates. For neglecting this duty, the officers shall be held jointly and severally liable for such debts of the corporation contracted during the continuance of such violation, refusal or neglect; but whenever the terms of the law are observed, as prescribed, their personal liability shall cease. And further, the law holds the stockholders personally liable for all debts due laborers and operators, for services rendered within six months before demand made upon the corporation, and its neglect or refusal to make payment, thirty days after judgment is obtained against the company, and the writ returned unsatisfied, the personal liabie attaches to each one of the stockholders according to his proportionate share in it.

Immediate attention on the part of persons who are officers of these corporations, and who are constantly neglecting the provisions of the law, will save trouble and expense.

—The local stock market was not disturbed to-day by a single transaction. The advance in crude oil, and the increased local demand, have given a fresh impetus to our oil producing companies firmer. Columbia refused 25½, and is held at a much higher figure. The Philadelphia oil share market is improved to-day. As will be seen by our special dispatch, Maple Shade rose to 8¾; Dalzell advanced a ¼, and Caldwell the same.

—The idea that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates a general loan prevails in no well informed quarter, and with the present immense drain upon his credit people of ordinary intelligence cannot see any necessity for borrowing at all. The internal revenue and customs exceed the estimates of the Department, and the expenses in all quarters are being reduced as rapidly that income will soon exceed expense so much that borrowing in any form need not be resorted to.

Domestics in New York this week continue to droop, and Shirtings and Sheetings are off 5 cents per yard. Prints are dull and weak, and buyers refuse to pay for a further reduction. The imports of foreign goods are not up to the early anticipations of the trade. The advances in European markets has produced this result. Trade continues active, and merchants generally are better satisfied with the result of the Autumn trade.

There has as yet been no public announcement of the authorization of a National Bank in the state of Texas, but we learn that one will soon be established in Galveston, with a capital of $500,000, and another at Brownsville, with a capital of $100,000. Applications have also been made for a bank at Houston, with $500,000 capital; for an Austin bank with a capital of $100,000; one at San Antonio, with $100,000; one at Huntsville, with $100,000, and one at Tyler, with $100,000, making an aggregate capital for the state of $1,300,000.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, September 22, 1865.

BUSINESS.—Under the auspices of pleasant weather trade is beginning to improve. There was more inquiry for certain leading articles; prices, however, with few exceptions have undergone no change. The receipts of produce are improving, particularly grain. Prices for some days were irregular. Bacon—prices have further advanced; Shoulders and sides, 14@15c on both descriptions. Buyers were of the opinion that the rates were pretty steep before. It is a matter of but little consequence, however, as the stock on hand is about exhausted, whilst the stock in store is so light it will be unable to replenish them from other markets. Flour—The market rules firm, with an active demand for the better grades. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the receipts for the same time were barely sufficient to supply the home market. This fact being altogether on the side of the holders, has fully sustained the last advance. The sales were merely to supply the local trade. Lard oils—Prices have further advanced, owing, it is said to the scarcity of lard. The present prices are a long way up in the figures. Grain —Wheat somewhat unsettled. The receipts are beginning to come forward more freely. Wheat seems to have come to a stand still: Oats was more favorered, with a larger inquiry. Corn dull, attracting but little attention. Barley is beginning to loom up, whilst Rye was unchanged. Groceries—A steady firmness has characterized the market for sugars, with an advance on most descriptions has been established. Sugars were firm. The late fire in New York destroyed a large amount of groceries. The effect on the market has not yet been fully developed. Holders in our market prefer selling in limited quantities. High Wines—The market continues very firm at a further advance. The receipts in the market is not large; 32 asked as last quotation. Butter scarce and in demand, and prices were extravagantly high. As the cool weather has set in an increase in the receipts will regulate the prices. Eggs scarce and in demand. The rates were unusually high, with plenty of purchasers, almost any figures that were demanded. Cheese—The demand was largely in advance of the supply, hence the market was very firm at the late advance; sales were made for future delivery. Apples—Judging by the prices paid for this article, we would almost suppose that the crop was a failure. We heard of one lot that was disposed of at $4 per bbl., but this was an unusual, but the price made up the deficiency. We note regular receipts of Eastern of a superior quality. Potatoes—The daily transactions in Jersey sweet were large. Prices have been uniform for some days. Below will be found the sales on the different articles under our notice.

MILL FEED—The market was steady, with a fair demand. Sales of car load lots at $25 per ton.

WHISKY—Market firm, with a fair demand for home purposes. Sales 10 bbls at $2.30 ₱ gallon.

COFFEE—Prices are looking up. We note sales 280 Oil Barrels, new, at $5 10. This figure could be readily obtained for any reasonable amount.

COAL—Very wheat demand for loading. The receipts were limited. The rates were—Red, $1 75@2 00; White, $1 90@2 00. Pennsylvania; sales of choice Ohio above these figures. Oats were in moderate demand; sales 400 bush, depot, at 8c; sales 600 do from store, at 9c. Corn—Sales 262 bus. depot, 85c. Corn dull at 70@75c. Barley—Prices nominal; buyers offer $1, but holders demand $1 25. Rye—Nothing doing.

BUTTER.—The demand was in advance of the supply. Sales 12 kegs fresh packed at 32c; 14 do at 30@32c; 5 do at 35c.

EGGS—Scarce. Sales 4 bbls fresh at 24c ₱ doz.

CHEESE—Was among the articles inquired for. Sales 20 boxes Goshen at 22@23c cents; 35 do Hamburg at 19 cents; 25 boxes W. R. at 18 cents; 50 do terms withheld.

ASHES—Pearls appear to be the only description that meets with ready sale, viz: 5 tons were disposed of at 8¾, prices tending upward.

HAY—The demand was fair and sales were regular, 65 barrels "Jersey sweet" being disposed of at $26@30 per barrel.

HAY—The receipts since our last were barely sufficient to meet the wants of the home demand, hence prices have been high. Sales of 2 loads at $18@20 per ton.

BACON—We continue to notice a firm market, with a good demand. Millers, however, stand will not admit of large sales. The rates were Shoulders, 13½ cents; Sides, 14@15 cents; Canvassed Hams, 23 cents.

LARD—Firm and held at 27@28c in tierces and bbls.

MESS PORK—Firm; sales of 100 bbls, at $35@ 35 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Firm, at a further advance. Holders were asking $2 25@2 30 for No. 1. We heard of no sales.

FLOUR—The market was firm with an improved demand. Buyers were not very anxious to sell even at the present rates. The inquiry was principally for the better grades of Extra Family. Among the sales were 500 bbls fair Spring wheat in lots from store, at $9 25@9 50; Winter wheat, $10, $10 25@10 50. Sales of 200 bbls. do, winter at $10 75@11 00.

APPLES—Market steady with sales of 100 bbls. at $4 50@7 00 ₱ bbl.

Pittsburgh Iron Market.

Iron and Nails advanced ¼ cent. per pound on Tuesday, consequent upon a concession to boilers of $2 per ton, and advances in other departments of labor and the price of material.

Coal at Louisville.

September 19.—There has been no further change, though the feeling is a little firmer. Instead of going to Youghiogheny at 26@27c delivered, and Ohio river at 16@16c afloat and 22@23c delivered to customers. The late rise at Pittsburgh came unexpectedly, hence the run of coal was not so large on that account. The river is sanded and the thousand boats all flowing at any time. In the above list is cost for the river, in tow of the Bengal Tiger, and six floating boats for Fawcett & Haigh. The low stage of the lower river may prevent it from being sent below. For the present indications, however, favor a good tide, and the bulk of the present receipts may yet be sent below the falls. Several large loads, over 100,000 bushels, have been sold at 20c afloat, or 25 cents including the boats.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

September 19—The break to-day was rather less than usual, amounting to only 82 hhds at all the warehouses, including 8 reinspections. Prices are fully maintained, the sales ranging as follows, commencing at the Ninth Street—1 hhd at $5 85; 2 at $4 65@4 90; 3 at $5 20 9 10, and 5 at $10@16 25.

Pickett—6 hhds at $4 20@4 85; 10 at $5@9 30; 9 at $12 25 @19 25, and 1 at $22 50.

Boone—2 hhds at $8 15@4 60; 7 at $5@9; 6 at $10@18 75, and 2 at $22 50@25.

Louisville—3 hhds at $5@3 25; 2 at $5 25@5 65; 4 at $7@ 10; 7 at $10@18; 2 at $19@19 75, and 2 at $20@20 75.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

September 20.—Sales of leaf tobacco at Morris & Chaffin's warehouse—80 hhds, viz: 37 hhds Mason to 5 90; 5 at 6 to 6 80, 4at 7 to 7 90; 2 at $4 75 to 4 90; 8 at 5 9 25; 4 at 10 to 10 50; 2 at 11 to 11 50; 2 at 8 90 to 8 95; 2 at 12 at 12 50; 1 at 24 75; 3 at 25 to 25 50; 1 at 15 50; 1 at 16; 1 at 9 75; 1 at 8 50; 1 at 7 50; 1 at 7 25; 3 at 7 to 7 50; 2 hds of Virginia, at 21 75; 1 at 25. 13 hds of Missouri, Kentucky, viz: 1 at $6 60; 1 at 7 90; 4 at 5 to 5 50; 4 at 6 to 6 80; 1 at 9 50; 1 at 12; 1 at 19 50. 2 hhds of Missouri, viz: 1 at 25; 1 at 31.

Louisville Iron and Nail Market.

September 19.—Nails were advanced to-day, owing to an advance at Pittsburgh, though a decline had been anticipated with the improvement of navigation. Iron is also a little firmer.

A sale of Wrought Iron bars, at $6 25, and generally held in the evening at $6 90@6 75 in small lots.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Friday, September 22, 1865.

The oil market continues to exhibit a good deal of activity. The present rise in the Allegheny appears to have extended to the head waters. The receipts of Crude by the river are on the increase, besides thousands of barrels are known to be on the way down, and will soon be along. The oil trade, the present season, holds an entirely different position from any previous one. Selling oil to arrive was in its infancy until the present one. We do not mean to convey the idea that there were no sales to arrive; what we intend to say is, that until the present one, the sales in that way were few and far between, and all told, only amounted to a few thousand barrels. On the present occasion they can be counted by tens of thousands, or even more. Some of our large operators think nothing of going out and before returning, closing contracts for 5,000 or 10,000 barrels, probably for the next month's delivery. This is what may be called business. This applies principally to refined, of which large sales are made for future delivery up to January 1, 1866. In order to counterbalance this, refiners make their contracts for the raw material, in order to be supplied at the proper time. Prices of oil have been uniform, both for Refined and Crude, the market favoring the holders. The oil receipts by the river amounted to 786 barrels, while shipments were by the same. Reports from Oil City state that oil at the month had advanced to $7 50 per barrel. This will no doubt enhance the value in this market.

REFINED OIL.—Buyers were disposed to operate with liberality. Among the sales were the following: Free Oil—sales 200 bbls Light Straw to White, on the spot, at 71c. Bonded Oil—sales 500 bbls deliverable, all October, 82c; 600 bbls do. immediate, 82½c; 500 bbls Straight Brand, 16th to 30th October, 51c; 400 bbls do. immediate, 50c; 500 bbls Globe, deliverable 1st to 15th December, seller's option, 50c; 500 do. all December, seller's option, 50c. Orders were received to purchase on eastern account to any reasonable amount. Holders were shy.

TAR—The market has undergone no change. Small sales were made at $5 per bbl.

BENZOLE—Dull. The last sale we noted was Bonded, 17c.

CRUDE OIL—The market was firm, with plenty of purchasers, the supply on the market being very light. Among the sales were the following: 114 bbls on the wharf, 27½c, including packages: 200 bbls heavy Oil on wharf, 22c, packages returned; 100 bbls do, 27c, barrels included. We also note sales 2,000 bbls, made at Pithole, delivered on the wharf in this city, 22½c. Other sales were made at about the same range of prices.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.
GOING EAST.

Brewer, Burke & Co., 100 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
Brewer, Burke & Co., 50 barrels crude, for Philadelphia.
National Refining and Storage Co., 274 barrels refined for Philadelphia.
Emery, Harriman & Co., 123 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.
Forsythen Bro. & Co., 279 barrels refined, refined, for Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co., 230 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

A. L. Linton	536	J. Baxter	250
Total			786

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Thursday, September 21, 1865.

There was a continued good demand for cattle. This has been the situation of the market for some weeks, the demand being fully up with the supply. Hence the market has ruled firm, more so the present week on account of the receipts having fallen off. Hence prices of certain descriptions were a shade higher, more particularly for choice cattle. This, however, applies to other articles as well as stock. A good article will always defend itself. And why not? Hence all things considered, the drovers had a pretty good time, and enjoyed themselves hugely. The demand for stock cattle has fallen off, and so has the supply, which leaves the market about even in value. Persons who forward a good article to market can always obtain living prices. This has been verified on many occasions, while on the other hand parties have offered stock that in some instances were barely able to support themselves, of course they would not have much support in for others. They ought to have found out by this time that ours is a poor market for that description of stock.

Hogs—We continue to notice a very fine market. In fact Eastern purchasers appear to monopolize all that reach our market. Only a few head were disposed of to-day for feeding purposes. The prices were $8 75@9 00; Winter wheat, $10, $10 25@10 50. Sales of 200 bbls. do. Winter at $10 25@10 50.

APPLES—Market steady with sales of 100 bbls. at $4 50@7 00 ₱ bbl.

WHOLESALE SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.		
Seller.	Head.	Price.
Baker & Ferguson	20	$5 00
Harbison & Dickenson	23	5 50
Marvin	23	5 50
Gallagher & Montague	18	5 00
R. M. Funk	21	5 00@5 25
J. Verner	31	5 00@5 25
Glass & Lafferty	33	5 00@5 25
J. Kerwin	21	5 00@5 50
Reed, Eckert	23	5 00@5 50
Greenwald & Kuhn	99	5 00@5 50
Crouse & Haas	64	6 00
Rothschild & Eckert	21	5 00@5 50

RETAIL SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.		
Sellers.	No. sold.	Price.
Myers & Shamburg	106	$5 00@7 50
Bellaby & Brown	10	5 00@6 00
Wm. Ross & Co.	30	5 00@6 00
Rothchild & Co.	40	5 00@6 00
C. Hutchison	22	5 00@6 00
Daube	134	5 00@6 00
Glass & Lafferty	83	5 00@6 00
J. Kerwin	11	4 00@5 25
Kuntz & Eckert	25	5 00@6 00
J. Marks	23	5 00@6 00
Marks & Brownman	253	5 00@6 00
Greenwald & Kuhn	97	5 00@6 00
Merick & Daniel	39	5 00@6 00
L. Rothchilds & Eckert	29	6 00@6 50

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, September 21, 1865.

Business since our last was active. The sales of cattle were moderate as compared with last week. The demand was fair, and prices firm. Fact was as follows: To Baltimore—Cattle, 254 head; Philadelphia, 1,411; Way Cattle, 2,449 head. Making a total of 4,014. It will be observed that the largest portion were way Cattle, as a number of purchasers from the eastern part of the State were on hand looking after Stock Cattle.

SHEEP—The exports were large, reaching to 246 head The sales were liberal at remunerative prices. The range of prices were $6@6 ¾ cwt.

HOGS—The market was very firm, with a good demand. Prices were the highest we have noted for a long time, ranging from $12 @12 50 ₱ cwt. The exports to New York, 1,746; Philadelphia, 1,069 Baltimore, 1,177—making a total of exports of 4,992 head.

Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.				
Seller.	Purchaser	No. Head	Weight	Price
Tilden	Singer	140	245	$13 00
Tilden	Singer	100	220	13 12
Tilden	Singer	100	216	13 12
Graham	Gilchrist	106	207	13 50
Zimmerman	Gilchrist	53	220	13 62
Tilden	Small	196	218	13 00
Sergeant	Singer	47	240	13 00
Vofer	Casselberry	15	210	13 40

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.				
Seller.	Purchaser	No. Head	Weight	Price
Thompson	Mooney	18	1,060	$70 00
Fuller	Mooney	20	——	8 00
Jones	Smith	20	——	8 00
Rosenthal	Fuller	203	1,000	7 75
Myers	Fuller	56	1,000	7 00
Elliot	Fuller	56	1,000	7 75
Reis & Co.	Colbaugh	16	1,000	7 00
Lafer	Smith	20	700	6 00
Thompson	Maynes	42	980	6 20
Shields	Smith	237	1,300	7 87
Phillips	Smith	24	1,100	6 87
Ahl & Co	Duffy	22	950	6 00
Ahl & Co	Duffy	22	1,000	6 75
McAllister	McClellan	65	850	5 75
Huff	Ahl & Co	95	870	5 75
Stoulz	Ahl & Co	15	1,250	6 25

SALES SHEEP PER CWT. AND HEAD.				
Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Average.	Price
McCoy	Preston	192	87	5 00
Hoffman	Taylor	267	84	5 00
Rochhill	Preston	184	80	5 00
Anderson	Hesser	208	91	5 50
Lawrence	Hesser	171	98	6 00
Law	Hesser	193	97	6 00
Myers	Hesser	100	92	5 50
Goldsmith	Roberts	600 at $6 ₱ head.		
Graham	Roberts	630 at $6 ₱ head.		
Hoff	Sellers	200	92	5 50
Belts	Kunchberger	200	91	5 40
Ulery	Preston	100	80	5 80
Crawford	Pancoast	200	90	5 40
Holmes	Hesser	97	90	5 00
Shields	Hesser	100	94	5 50
Kiser	Hipie	167	94	6 25
Darnell	Hesser	170	100	6 00
Cameron	Hipie	50	97	6 00
Crawford	Hesser	202	92	5 70
Taylor	Hesser	154	at $5 ₱ head.	
Hunt	Shortlidge	196	94	5 00
Johnston	Nesbitt	202	94	6 00
Holmes	Hesser	127	at $1 50 ₱ head.	

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Reed & Johnson, 3 barrels tallow; King & Co, 2 do sand; H Rea, Jr., 226 sacks oats; Meanor & Harper, 15 doz buckets; J B Caufield, 8 sacks flax seed; E Heazelton, 9 do do; Leslie, R Dalzell & Sons, 100 barrels flour & Co, 2 bags feathers; Means & Coffin, 26 doz buckets; Wall & Wilson, 2 bdls brown handles; A H Voss, 3 bales wrapping paper; Mrs. Dr. Bennett, 1 car wood; A & Thomas, 50 barrels flour; Godfrey & Clark, 105 sacks rags; Schoonmaker & Lang, 200 bbls flour; Wm. Speer, 4 steel plows; Lambert & Shipton, 30 bbls highwines; Knox & McKee, 50 barrels flour; Fetzer & Armstrong, 7 barrels apples; J Orr, 10 bbls flour; Thompson & W Linhart, 100 do do; J Dalzell & Son, 25 barrels lard oil; T H Nevin, 50 barrels Baryta; Childs & Semple, 1 sack wool; Gordon, Laughrey & Co, 2 cases dry goods; 4 bxs glass; James Gardener, 200 barrels flour; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 2 boxes glass; J Palmter & Co, 10 doz brooms; J J Raiya, 1 car staves; Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co, 50 sks flax seed.

Per Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.

Sturgeon & Bro, 10 bbls flour; Graff, Bentler, 20 bxs cheese; J Daube, 2 bxs cheese; J B Caufield, 9 bbls pearl ash; G N Hoffstot, 200 green hides; Hussy, Wells & Co, 100 bars iron; J S Liggett & Co, 1 bdl leather; Jos. J Wood & Son, 9 tons pig metal; B L Fahnestock & Co, 3 bxs pain killer; J & W Taylor, 52 cases lard; J Butterfield & Co, 1 package pearl barley, 1 do oat meal; A & J Kerr, 12 bxs cheese; R Dalzell & Co, 47 do; Pittsburgh Paper Manf. Co, 6 bdls paper; Porter, Bell & Co, 1 bdl Shepard, 8 bbls apples, 4 packages butter and eggs; W S Haines, 25 bbls apples; Wm. Voigt, 2 bbls eggs, 4 sacks seed, 10 buckets, 5 kegs butter; H Riddle, 2 bbls eggs; W Lenhart, 8 bbls flour; Spencer & M'Kay, 289 sacks barley; J W Nesbitt & Co, 4 bxs tools; Jones & Laughlin, 4 bxs hardware; D W Courtney, 1 car corn; Atwell, Lee & Co, 2 bbls flaxseed; John George, 3 caddies tobacco; Cook, Bro & Co, 8 kegs butter.

Per Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

G W Hoffstot, 5 rolls leather, 6 sks scraps; Kerr & Glover, 20 tons fire clay; J N Shallenberger, 20 pcs castings; C B Lich, 60 bbls cement; Markle & Co, 30 bdls paper; W Cooper & Co, 50 bxs glass; W F Armstrong, 19 bdls sheet iron; Marshall, Fulton & Holtman, 6 coils rope, 2 bales bed cords; O'Hara, Shultz & Co, 10 tons fire clay.

Per Monongahela S. W. Navigation Co

Clark & Co., 27 sks wool; James McDonald, 4 sks wool; C B Leech, 65 sks corn; J H Lippincott & Co., 1 bbl eggs; M W Rankin, 2 kegs butter and 1 do lard; John Flack, 143 boxes window glass; W F Lucas & Son, 55 beef and sheep hides; Zwisler, 25 jars candies.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; Star Fire Brick Co., 1 car fire clay; Johnson, Taylor & Co, 3 cars fire brick; C Miller, 1 car stone; S H Ross, 300 bushels oats; W P Beck & Co, 1 car salt; Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell, 1 car nails.

Coal Receipts per Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad.

J Rutherford, 220 bushels coal; Langhlin & Co, 1,925; Mellon & Bros, 1,625; W Moore & Co, 1,375; Bigley & Co, 1,575; J A Carline, 1,500.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.